Weekly Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 43. BELLEVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1877. NO. 34.

LOADED WAINS.

From the broad fields their golden glory shorn,
And sunny uplands, of their beauty reft,
Through the still sunlight of the autumn morn,
And hedgerows, with their lingering jewels left,
By the brown river, through the leafy lanes,
On the farmsteads move the loaded wains.

The stalwart reaper bears his brightened scythe,
Or tracks the course the great machine has made,
And bonnie lass and lad, sunburnt and lithe,
Round whose straw hats weedless and poppies fade,
Wake all the meadow land with harvest strains,
Clustering and laughing round the loaded wains.

'Tis soft September nature's harvest yields,
But all through life our ripening fruit we reap,
Now storing violets from sweet April fields,
Now roses that bright July sunshines steep,
Now garnering gray October's sober grains,
Now Christmas hollies pile our loaded wains.

Ah me! how fast the fair spring flowers die,
How summer blossoms perish at the touch,
And hope and Love in useless sympathy,
Weep for the faith that gave and lost so much!
From half our sheaves drop out the golden grains,
Small is our portion in the loaded wains.

Yet, ere the mighty reaper takes it all,
Fling out the seed, and tend it road by road;
One ear is full, though hundreds round it fall
One seed 'mid a mildewed upland good;
Eternity will rear on heavenly plains
The smallest treasure won from loaded wains.

—*All the Year Round.*

OUR OWN.

If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind,
I said when I went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain;
But we vex "our own"
With look and tone
We may never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening
I may give you the kiss of peace,
Yet it might be
That never for me
The pain at my heart would cease!
How many go forth in the morning

The Poor Lame Woman.

Some children laugh when they see a poor cripple in the street. They make sport of those who have already to suffer so much. There are very few, perhaps, who are so wicked. No one will do so if he has really kind feelings towards others.

Often, as we walk along, we meet some one with only one arm or one leg, or a person who is very lame and crooked. When we see them let us think of the goodness of God to us in giving us the use of our limbs and keeping us from being lame. In how many ways might we have been hurt if God had not kept us from it! He first gave us all we have, our eyes to see, our ears to hear with; He made our limbs straight and sound, and he has kept them so ever since.

When Jesus our Savior was upon this earth he pitied poor cripples and all who suffered. Once, when he was in a place called a synagogue, when the people met to pray and to hear the Word of God, He saw a poor woman who was bent nearly double. She could not in any way lift herself up.

How could she get to the place where the people went to worship on the Sabbath day? Perhaps she may have lived quite near, or her friends may have helped her, or perhaps she was so anxious to be there, and, if she had no other way, crept slowly along by herself. I have heard of an old woman who was bent almost double, and when she wished to worship God in His house she set out early in the morning from her home. She had only half a mile to go, yet she was two hours on the road, for after every few steps she sat down to rest, now upon the grass, and then upon a bank.

This poor woman who was in the synagogue had been a cripple for eighteen years. It may be that she could not lift herself up enough to look at Jesus. But He could see her in the midst of other people. He called her to Him. What did he say to her? "Woman thou art loosed from thine infirmity." Then He laid His hand on her, and at once she was cured of her lameness—she was straight. She at once began to praise God. She seems to have loved Him before, in all her trouble, and now she thanked Him for His great mercy. She was no longer a poor cripple.

Many people were looking on, and they saw how the woman was cured. They saw Jesus

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 4.

A TRIP NORTHWARD.

To visit what we term the Northern Townships of this County, is a much more formidable undertaking than the few words required to utter the sentence implies. A County in which there are twenty-seven Townships, all containing settlers except one; and seventeen municipalities covering twenty Townships, eleven of which are in the north Riding, will give the reader some idea of the extent of territory which they cover and the distance necessary to travel for those who desire to visit them. In other words, the County extends northward, that is to the most northern settler in Sabine, about 120 miles, and in width about 25 miles; only 16 of which northward, have to be travelled before striking the southern boundary of the North Riding of the County of Hastings, a pleasant reflection for the numerous candidates who are already spoken of for parliamentary honors at the next election. A saddle and bridle, a "hard" trotting horse, and two months to spare from other business, would be a great luxury and comfort to a dyspeptic candidate, who desires to immortalize himself in the Legislative Halls of his country. If a thorough canvass under the above circumstances of this 120 by 25 miles, and a visit to each of the two thousand five hundred voters, does not cure him either of dyspepsia, or his ambition—then indeed must he be possessed of an inordinate ambition, or incurable disease. To those, however, who have neither of the complaints referred to, the trip possesses much interest, and affords no little pleasure and recreation, though hard upon the unfortunate horses which have to obey their driver's bidding, and wince under the occasional lash of that incentive to action—the whip.

Being of the latter class of persons, and having a duty to perform to their constituents other than talking politics, Messrs. Boulter and Bowell, commenced their periodical visit to the north on the 4th inst., returning on the 15th, after visiting twenty-two Townships, and travelling 295 miles. Many things occurred, and many localities were visited, a reference to which may not be uninteresting to those who take an interest in the material as well as moral prosperity of the people of this County.

Leaving Belleville for Stirling, a village which gives every evidence of prosperity, the route lay *via* the Ridge Road to the Madoc Road, thence to the village of that name, passing close to the work which has been done on the North Hastings Railway; which, by the by, is of a somewhat formidable character, at the approach to and over Hog Lake, which we are glad to know will be renamed, so soon as this railway is completed and a station erected at the Lake, which will be designated "Moira Lake Station." By the construction of this railway the anxiety of the people for the completion of this road and the running of the trains is the best evidence of the value which farmers and business men put upon railway communication, between the producer and the purchaser. That the road may soon be completed, and the shrill whistle of the locomotive heard echoing through the hills and valleys of the north, is the devout wish of every one who desires

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stable 65 x 16 feet, which will make the establishment complete, and secure ... all who favor him with their custom. ... large Crusher erected by a Toronto Company stands here a monument ... folly of men who were over sanguine ... easily duped in their desire for ... crusher is still and the gold yet re... the quartz, if there is any in ... mediate locality—whether or not, ... is that it has not here been developed.

The road from Bannockburn ... bridge is very good, though a large number of the Free Grant settlers ... road have abandoned the lands upon which they settled, owing to the fact, too late discovered, that there was more rock than ... the acre. Millbridge, or what was ... known as "The Jordan," enjoys the benefits of the Dunkin Act, there being ... licensed tavern in the place, where ... used to be two or three. Mr. ... however, is fitting up a house for ... purpose of an hotel. The many friends of Major Norman will be glad to learn he is as hale and jolly as ever, and ... a good Mercantile business in this ...

From Millbridge our course lay ... "Snow Road," until the junction ... old Madawaska lumber road was ... thence to the north-east along a ... piece of road for some miles, until ... tlement was reached in this part ... and Cashel, where the land has not ... monopolised by the rocks, to find ... or lying room. In the wildest part ... section of the country, Mr. Wm. ... discovered with the magnet, compass, pick, on a prospecting tour for iron ... large deposits of which he stated ... and was continually finding. The ... along the edge of a series of very ... little lakes, which gives the country ... picturesque appearance. First ... was Wadsworth Lake, at the foot of ... is Dulmage's saw mill; second ... Lake; third, Gunter's Lake, ... know as Bass Lake. The other two are in Cashel, which is reached by ... a portion of Grimsthorpe, and lies ... from Millbridge. Here the Reeve ... dor, etc., has his residence, and a ... spot it is where he has pitched his ... on the edge of the lake where, ... some eleven years ago the deer ... plentiful that one could be obtained ... most any time when wanted, and ... plentiful in the lake that they could ... following a boat while paddling through ... waters. The land here is good ... farms give evidence of rendering ... husbandman a good return for his ... though like all distant new settlements ... difficulty of reaching market impedes ... terially the enhancing of riches by ... tlers. The Reeve of this township is ... not only to be ready and quick at ... but a somewhat practical joker, ... proved by his invitation to his ... enjoy an hour's quiet chat in his "... which he declared to be the best and ... perfect ever made. After climbing ... somewhat steep and rugged hill and ... ing about for the "tent," the question ... innocently asked where it was. "... said he, "straight up, and you will ... you are now in the very centre of it ... look around you and see how gracefully ... curves to the earth, and then tell ... be not the most perfect you ever ..." Feeling "sold," the "corn" was acknowledged; and a pleasant hour spent ... the "tent," lit up by myriads of stars ... cussing the prospects of the people ... settlement, and the requirements ... municipality generally. The bad roads ... a sad drawback to the prosperity of the people who settle in these remote sections ... County, who look eagerly and ... forward to the time when the ... eral wealth of that section ... the country will justify the ... struction of a railway to some point ... to them than Belleville or even El D...

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General News.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

Interesting Extracts from His Narrative of Travels.

THE COUNTRY OF THE LUALABA.

Marvellous Tales of People and Things in Central Africa.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

Around the base of the lofty and sombre Island of Ugingo the little exploring boat creeps over the deeply shadowed waters. The place is regarded with superstitious awe by the credulous natives, for they deem it the favorite abode of uncanny beings, whose influence on mortals is not wholesome. Even the wild tempests that sweep over the broad lake are hushed in this gloomy neighborhood, and a perpetual calm seems to reign over the place. Further inshore, and almost under the Equator, is the remarkable bridge of basalt, from the summit of which the view eastward takes in all Masari as far as Nakidimo, a slightly wooded country dotted with conical hills. From Bridge Island the boat expedition passed northeastward, hugging the coast so that nothing wonderful or interesting thereon should be missed. Here Stanley encountered a party of native fishermen who were so frightened at the appearance of himself and party that they fled in dismay to the woods. Here the boat was hunted by hippopotami, and Stanley retreated from these uncompromising guardians of the lake with, if anything, more precipitation than the savages had fled from him.

UNFRIENDLY NATIVES.

Coasting along the lake shore Stanley came on a great village, or series of villages, teeming with life and activity. Not daring to land, the explorer learned from some of the natives that the place was called Maheta in Ugeyeya. The appearance

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ward of the Victoria Niyanza. After thus completing the exploration of the lake district Stanley struck westward for Nyangwe, on the Lualaba. He bid the world farewell for a year, and now, after an unexampled journey across the continent to the Atlantic Ocean, adds to the triumphs already won that of accomplishing the solution of the mystery of the Congo.

THE COLLISION OFF PORTLAND.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP AND NEARLY 100 LIVES.

NARRATIVES OF SURVIVORS.

(*From the London Daily News, Sept. 13.*)

We regret to have to record this morning the particulars of a terrible collision off Portland on Tuesday night, between the *Avalanche*, an emigrant ship from London to New Zealand, and the *Forest*, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, from London to Sandy Hook. The *Avalanche* sank at once, with, it was believed, all her 63 passengers, and nearly all her crew, and the *Forest* foundered shortly afterwards.

The *Avalanche* was an iron vessel, and had on board about 60 passengers, besides a crew of nearly 40; the *Forest's* crew numbered 21; both were full rigged vessels. About 9:30 on Tuesday night, the weather being thick, and the wind and sea very heavy, the *Forest* came in collision with the *Avalanche*, striking her amidships. The force of the collision was such that within a minute or two afterwards the passenger ship gave three lurches and suddenly settled, carrying with her the whole of her passengers and crew, with the exception of three, these saving themselves by scrambling on board the *Forest*. The latter ship was so severely damaged by the collision that she almost immediately began to fill, but kept afloat for a time. As she began to get water-logged three boats were lowered, and into these the whole of the men on board clambered. They were exposed the whole of the night to ...

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WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1877.

Provincial Tidings.

Acton, Sept. 29—The condition of Toronto Junction is most alarming. Over 100 cases of scarlet fever are reported, and the disease is spreading through Illinois.

Medical fever is prevailing to an alarming extent on Long Island.

Mr. Hine inflicted about $30 to sign the pledge in Kingston.

Fifty-five persons had recently fifty-five cases of diphtheria.

Mr. Sheffield and party are expected in Ottawa on the 7th of October.

Reports are coming in of an unlicensed grog-shop in Montreal every day.

Typhoid fevers are prevailing in the vicinity of Ottawa.

The entire crop of raspberries is being gathered in Dundas, Ancaster, Waterdown, Carlisle, Flamboro, Dundas, Newmarket, was poured out in the streets of Montreal.

The Connecticut elections have resulted in the election of Democratic Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Messrs. Mills and Pelletier left Montreal on Saturday for Toronto.

The head of Montreal will shortly open a branch house in Manitoba.

The marksmen of Captain Rideout have been practising at the Rifle Range.

A Kingston firm has shipped 113,000 box-shooks to Montreal.

Yellow fever is prevalent at Vera Cruz, and a number of deaths occur daily among strangers.

The village of Norwich, Conn., was nearly destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. Loss $200,000.

The fire engine on the Lake Simcoe steamer Ogemah was destroyed by fire on the 27th inst.

Extensive bush fires are raging in the vicinity of Bearbrook, in the county of Russell.

A cable despatch, undated, states that the Turks have left Plevna, and has received the last sacraments.

Up to the end of September Mr. Richardson of Kingston shipped 91,000 bushels of barley.

A Montreal physician is trying to introduce the blind child system into the Montreal public schools.

The Board of Trade of the United States will offer $1,000,000 indemnity to Canada for the Fenian raids.

P. Adams of the firm of Robert & Adams, Montreal, was accidentally killed on the 28th ult. by falling out of his vehicle.

Mr. Thomas Kingston, aged 90 years, fell down dead on the 29th inst., whilst talking to a neighbor.

Mr. Walter Hearne, while drunk hunting in Hamilton, was accidentally shot in the thigh by one of his canoes.

On the 27th Alex Bailey, of Thorndale, while intoxicated, was run over by a train and had his leg cut off.

The leaders of the recent Japanese rebellion, on Sept. 26—Committed hara-kiri.

A bank and outbuildings at Lachute, Quebec, were burned on the 28th inst. Loss $6,000, mostly covered by fire.

Mr. Allan of bushels of grain was transhipped at Kingston for Montreal last week.

At the government telegraph office in Toronto business is reported to be very brisk, the receipts for September being $3,000.

Seven hundred buildings are in course of erection in St. John, about half of which are dwellings.

Eight companies of Texan troops are on the Mexican frontier, and cholera is raging in Matamoras and cholera is raging in Matamoras on the Mexican frontier.

Fifty-seven persons in Cuba are said to be receiving a more definite form, and an early attempt at annexation is anticipated.

Rev. Mr. Lewin and wife were thrown out of a buggy in Toronto on Tuesday night and somewhat severely injured.

A Welsh deputation—Schoman Parks—is arriving in Toronto to purchase land for Welsh immigrants from Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, to settle on the Canada Pacific Railway, and the west in the townships in Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Elgin, Oxford and one visit to their posts with pleasure and satisfaction.

The London Free has the following dirt on the 29th ult., and since that date we have received three orders not to live at any more such places, and we hope to be able to follow them.

A thickset despatch says the transmitted number of wounded from Plevna has overcrowded the temporary hospitals, and the suffering is superseded by the wounded in transit to Bucharest, where there are no more accommodations, and the deficiency of surgical aid is deplorable.

London, Oct. 2.—A despatch from Bucharest says the Turks have left Plevna, and are on the left bank of the Isvor.

A despatch from Constantinople says: Al Moukhtar says the Osmanli army is retiring in the direction of Orkhanie.

A despatch from Shumla says: All the wounded from Plevna have arrived here, and the Russian fighting now rendered with four hundred killed. Four hundred more wounded and three regiments of cavalry attacking on the Lovatz road were also engaged.

A despatch from Constantinople says: Fifty-three thousand Russian troops are now in the Danube, and 40,000 are on the march. Reinforcements are being sent to Bulgaria.

The Brockville Recorder says that from some cause or another the traffic on the Grand Trunk Railway Lake, the shores being strewn with them.

Mr. Thomas Ellis, aged 56 years, while crossing the railway track near Simcoe on the 29th ult., was struck by the engine of a passing train and instantly killed.

A despatch from Constantinople says: All accounts agree that Osman left Plevna on the 28th inst., and 20,000 men about 4 o'clock in the morning. It is thought the other soldiers will be caught.

Two men named Robert Saunders were shot and killed on the 29th inst., and $20,000 in money recovered from them. It is not thought the other robbers will be caught.

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Lord Derby, in a speech to the workers were at Knowsley, said that the depression of trade was universal throughout the country.

A despatch from Constantinople says: Reuf Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Marine, has arrived at Batoum, and will proceed to Erzeroum to take command of the army of Asia.

The Stadacona Fire Insurance Company, paid-up active capital $200,000, has a deficit per cent cash, and the balance in notes at 60 days' date and over.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday in Quebec, Judge Taschereau presiding, fifteen fighters were required with four hundred dollars. Four hundred more wounded and three regiments of cavalry attacking on the Lovatz road were also engaged.

A despatch from Constantinople says: Fighting 43 Kurd chiefs in the Caucasus, and 3,000 Kurds have been made prisoners.

Mr. Pennington, Oct. 3.—The Russian Government has agreed with the people of Roumania to construct pontoon bridges across the Danube, at the cost of $1,200,000.

A despatch from Constantinople says: Reuf Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Marine, has arrived at Batoum, and will proceed to Erzeroum to take command of the army of Asia.

A despatch from Cowan Station says: At a War Council yesterday it was resolved to proceed with the attack on Plevna.

A despatch from Shumla says: It is said that the Russians have commenced to fortify the heights on the left bank of the Isvor.

A despatch from Cowan Station says: All the wounded from the Plevna fight have arrived here, and the Russian fighting now rendered

Commercial.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Oct. 3, 1877.

The market almost recovered its tone this morning, though Monday's figures were not quite reached. Barley advanced to 55c for No. 1, and other grades remained at yesterday's figures, whilst rye again advanced to 60c. Receipts are up to the average, the market being brisk.

Wheat—$1.17 @ $1.20.
Barley—48c to 55c.
Rye—60c.
Oats—33c to 35c.
Peas—65c.
Mutton—6c to 8c per pound.
Lamb—6c to 8c.
Hams—9@12c.
Butter—Roll, 20c to 25c.
Cheese—9@10c.
Eggs—11c to 15c.
Sheepskins—40c to 65c.
Lambskins 40 to 60c.
Hides—$5 to $6.
Calf Skins—8c to 9c per lb.
Deakins—25 to 40c.
Lard—12c to 13c.
Tallow—Rough, 4½c.
Tallow—Rendered, 7c to 7½c.
Cabbage—60c per doz.
Tomatoes—25c to 35c per bushel.
Potatoes—40c to 55c per bag.
Flour—Wholesale, $5.50 per bbl.
Flour—Retail, $6.00 per bbl.
Chickens—25c to 40c per pair.
Hay—$9 to $13 per ton.
Apples—60c to $1 per bag.
Corn—5c to 8c per doz.

CHEESE MARKET.

LITTLE FALLS, Oct. 1.

At Little Falls, New York, cheese market yesterday, the offerings were smaller than usual, the drought which lasted three weeks tending to lessen the milk supply, and the quantity of cheese made was small. Good pastorage is now reported, and a good autumn for cheese making predicted. Factory cheese brought 12½ to 13c, the average price being 12½c. Farm cheese sold at 12 to 13, averaging 12¼.

INGERSOLL CHEESE MARKET.

INGERSOLL, Oct. 2.

Seven factories offered 3,141 boxes; holders ask 13½c @ 13¾c, buyers not offering over 13. No sales reported.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3.

Flour—Receipts 3,475 bls.; market quiet and easier, prices tending downwards, demand more active; sales 100 choice superior extra at $6.25; 300 do at $6.20; 300 do $6.12½; 200, 400 and 100 extras $5,85 @ $5,93; 100 choice spring extra at $5.90; spring extras dull and offering at $5.80 and $5.85 without leading to business.

Grain—cars white winter wheat sold at $1.29 and spring at $1.24.
Peas sold at 81c. per 66 lbs.
Barley sold at 50c. to 60c.
Provisions dull.
Butter dull at 17c. to 22c.
Cheese quiet at 11½ to 12½.
Ashes—pots and pearls unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 1.05 p. m.

Wheat—unsettled; $1.05¾ @ $1.05¼ Oct; $1.02¾ @ $1.02½ Nov.; $1.01¾ @ $1.02 year. No. 1 at $1.10½; No. 2 $1.09¼; No. 3 $1.04½ cash.
Corn—dull at 42¼ Oct.; 41¾ @ 42¼ Nov.
Oats—quiet 23¾ Oct.; 23¾ Nov.
Barley—lower; 59¾ @ 60c Oct.; 60½c @ 61 Nov.
Pork—steady at $14.32½ Oct.; $12.75 year; $12.87½ @ $12.90 January.
Lard—steady at $8.67½ @ $8.70 Oct.; $8.20 @ $8.22½ year; $8.30 @ $8.32½ Jan.

OSWEGO MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1 p.m.

Wheat—steady; white state $1.43; No. 1 Mil. club $1.33.
Corn—steady; high mixed 56c; No. 2 55c; rejected 54c.
Barley—quiet; extra Canada held at 88; No. 1 do 85c; No. 2 do 77.
Shorts $15; shipstuffs $17; middlings $23 per ton.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

Gold 3.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

Cotton quiet at 1-16 advance; 11 3-16.
Flour dull; receipts 13,000; sales 11,000.
Rye flour steady at $4.00 @ $4.65.
Wheat dull, 1c @ 2c lower; receipts 130,000; sales 48,000 firm at 80 @ 82.
Rye quiet
Corn shade easier; receipts 132,000; sales 80,000 at 57 to 58.
Barley dull.
Oats firm; receipts 49,000 bus.; sales 25,000 at 32 @ 37c. for mixed western and state; 35 @ 45c for white do.
Pork quiet, firm at $14 25 @ $14.35.
Lard shade easier $9.20.
Butter, 13 @ 30c.
Cheese 7 @ 12½c.
Petroleum—Crude 8¼; refined 15¼.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Hogs, receipts 17,423; sales 3,363; market dull, about 5c lower than closing figures of last evening, small sales of light grades, $5.40 @ $5.45 heavy inactive, prospect will sell lower, quotations nominally $5.10 @ $5.35 for mixed; $5.40 @ $5.60 for good to choice.

GRAIN AT OSWEGO.

We make the following extract from a circular issued by Messrs. Irwin & Sloan, of Oswego, the well-known dealers:—

OSWEGO, SEPT. 27, 1877.

BARLEY.—The receipts of Barley from Canada since Sept. 1st to date have been 387,559 bu., and for the same time last year 46,036 bu. Increase this season 341,523 bu. The amount of barley on the canal from lake ports, for tide-water, yesterday noon, was 172,798 bu., of which 136,110 bu. were shipped from Oswego, and 36,-688 bu. from Buffalo. The quantity on the canal same time last year was 37,922 bu.

GRAIN AFLOAT.—The amount of grain afloat on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-waters, Sept. 26th, as near as can be ascertained, was 2,620,296 bus., comprising 979,709 bus. of wheat, 1,100,730 bu. corn, 227,500 bu. oats, 172,-798 bu. barley, 139,449 bus. rye. The quantity afloat same time last year was 1,790,328 bu., consisting of 455,051 bu. wheat, 1,225,687 bu. corn, 37,922 bu barley, 50,688 bu. rye. Increase in 1877, 829,968.

DIED.

At Chicago, on the 25th inst., NELSON VANDEVOORT, formerly of Belleville, aged 47 years and 5 months.

MARRIED.

On Sept. 26th at Emanuel's Church, Garratt, Indiana, U. S., by the Rev. D. L. Tremble, A. T. SANDERSON of Garratt, to NELLIE BAIRSTOW, of Belleville, Ont.

BIRTH.

In Belleville, on Tuesday, Oct. 2nd, the wife of James H. Hambly, of a daughter.

Mitchell's Belladonna Improved India Rubber Porous Plaster.

There never has been a time when the healing of so many different diseases has been caused by outward application as the present. It is an undisputed fact that over half of the entire population of the globe resort to the use of ordinary plasters.

The principal ingredients used in making these Plasters are Gum Olibanum—or better known as the Frankincense of the Bible—Rubber and Burgundy Pitch; which, when scientifically compounded, is full of electricity, and when combined with the pure medicinal gums, is found to be one of the greatest healing medicines ever brought before the human race.

They are acknowledged by all who have used them to act quicker than any other Plasters they ever before tried, and that one of these Plasters will do more real service than a hundred of the ordinary kind. All other Plasters are slow of action, and require to be worn continually to effect a cure; but with these it is entirely different; the instant one is applied the patient will feel its effect.

They possess all the soothing, warming, supporting and strengthening qualities of all other Plasters. Many who have been relieved of RHEUMATISM, TICDOLOREUX, and various other pains in the KIDNEYS, BREAST or SIDE, and believe it is solely done by the electrical qualities which the Porous Plasters contain, and which is imparted to the system, thus restoring them to a healthy condition.

They are very soft and pliable, still very adhesive; and a sure cure for WEAK BACKS, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST; and are invaluable to those who have a COLD of long standing, and often prevents CONSUMPTION. Some even tell us they believe they were entirely cured by the use of them of a long-seated Consumption.

Prepared by GEORGE E. MITCHELL, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

PETTIT'S EYE-SALVE.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE (ACUTE OR CHRONIC), GRANULATION OF THE LIDS, ULCERATION OF THE LACHRYMAL GLANDS, FILM, AND WEAKNESS OF THE VISION FROM ANY CAUSE.

THE AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is presented to the public with the assurance of its efficiency as a curative of most diseases of the eye, acute or chronic inflammation, whether induced by scrofulous origin or otherwise, weakness or defect of vision, diminished tone of the optic nerve, or a diseased state of the tissues constituting that organ. Also for all persons whose vocation requires an incessant action of the eyes, the Salve will act as a charm in restoring a uniform healthy action, where weakness, pain, and misery may have long threatened a fatal termination. It is the most simple, safe, and effectual remedy ever discovered. The materials of which it is made are pure, perfect, and costly, compounded with elaborate care and exactness, safe in its application being used externally, and, of course, avoiding the pain and danger which necessarily attends the introduction of caustic minerals and eye-washes. RINGWORM AND OLD CHRONIC SORES, of scrofulous origin, or resulting from whatever cause, yield to the AMERICAN EYE-SALVE. IT IS USED SUCCESSFULLY FOR PILES. Its soothing effect is immediate and a permanent cure requires but a few applications. The proprietor's of "DR. J. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE," while making new and improved machinery for making a more perfect box for the Eye-Salve, have changed the Trade Mark on the cover so as to correspond with the Cut on the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertisements, etc. We call attention to this, as it might otherwise be regarded as counterfeiting.

PETTIT & BARKER, Proprietors, Fredonia, N. Y.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Agents for Canada.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 4.

Local News.

FALL ASSIZES.—This Court will open at noon on Tuesday, 9th inst.

LUMBER.—Mr. Sills has shipped this season 1,302,197 feet of lumber.

DOGS.—The number of dogs registered in town this year was 382, last year the number was 391—a decrease of 9.

For cramps, pains, and sudden chills, take SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

COAL.—Mayor Foster has imported 11,-000 tons of coal here this season for the Grand Trunk.

GRAIN SHIPMENT.—During the week ending Sept. 28th, 48,300 bushels of barley were shipped from Napanee, and 13,860 bushels from Mill Point.

KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY.—We understand that this railway was opened to the Mississippi River on the 28th, a distance of 61 miles.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—There are now two hundred and twenty-four pupils in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

ALL RIGHT.—The man Kennedy who was supposed to have been drowned in the mill pond at Stirling, has turned up safe and sound.

SPORTING.—Partridges are reported to be very plentiful this year. We have been informed of three of these birds straying into town on Saturday morning. They were all shot, without mercy.

NEXT.—Mr. Abraham Post, of Ameliasburg, left in our office lately, a cucumber of the Green Mammoth Cluster variety, weighing 5½ lbs., and measuring 14½ by 17½ inches.

ESCAPED.—Two boys escaped from the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, about two weeks ago, by scaling the walls during temporary absence of the guard. Their names are respectively Ronald, of Ottawa, and McDonald, of Belleville.

INCARCERATED.—A Mr. Low, of Ferry Point, Ameliasburgh, is now serving out a term of 30 days in *durance vile* in default of payment of fine for violation of the Dunkin Act.

BIG THRESHING.—We are informed that Mr. Nelson G. Young, of Hillier, threshed 503 bushels of barley in three hours and ten minutes. Can any one beat that? The thresher was manufactured by J. W. Walker & Co., of Belleville.

INLAND REVENUE.—The Inland Revenue returns for the month of September were: Spirits $2,585; Tobacco $541,20; Malt $191; other revenue, $40. Total $3,367.-20. Corresponding month last year; $3,-194.49; increase, $172.71.

OUR MINING RESOURCES.—An interesting communication on the above subject, from the pen of Mr. Alex. Stewart, Mining Engineer, Montreal, appears on our first page. Mr. Stewart writes from experience; he is a very competent authority, and we trust that his letter will receive the attention which its importance deserves.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.—The shipments of grain from Belleville for the present season to date are as follows: Barley 28,497 bush; Rye 9,541 bushels. Of this there was shipped during last week: 8,000 bushels rye and 10,670 bushels barley—total 18,670 bushels. We are indebted to the Harbor Master for the above figures.

THE "NEW YORK."—Capt. Collier has recently disposed of the steamer *New York*, to Mr. Joseph German, of Grafton, who has taken possession of the same, and is now running her. Mr. German promises to thoroughly re-fit her during the coming winter, and replace the present boiler in her by a new and larger one, thereby insuring increased speed.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—We understand that Prof. Macoun, of Albert College, has been commissioned to prepare a representation of Canadian flora for exhibition at the Paris Exposition next year. No one in Canada is better fitted for such a task, as Prof Macoun is one of the most distinguished botanists in the Dominion, and his industry is remarkable.

A DENIAL.—A report has been going the rounds of several of our exchanges to the effect that Welton, who is at present confined in the gaol for the murder of Alberta Wade, lately made an attempt to commit suicide in his cell by hanging, but was prevented from so doing by the turnkey. Mr. Higgins, the turnkey, wishes the Cobourg *Star* to deny this false report, as nothing of the kind has ever transpired.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Trenton *Courier* says:—"On Tuesday last, as Mr. Enoch Harrington, of Murray, was about starting for Trenton with a load of grain, some friends called and the horses were left standing at the door. The visit over, he cautioned a number of children around the waggon to keep away, not noticing his five year old girl that was on the opposite side between the wheels, until the waggon knocked her down and passed over her breast. The child lingered till next day, when death put an end to her sufferings."

ROBBED OF $515.—The Campbellford *Herald* says:—"Mr. A. McColl, of this village, was robbed of $515 on Wednesday of last week, while staying in the city of Toronto, where he had gone on business. As to the disappearance of the money he is unable to account. During a short stay in the city, he had formed the acquaintance of a gentleman as he supposed, with whom he took a social glass; but on stepping on to the train some time afterwards, he was mortified to find his money missing. No trace of the robber or the money has been obtained."

WEATHER BULLETIN.—Arrangements have been made by the Meteorological Service of Canada to have issued in all the principal towns and cities of Canada, a weather bulletin at 10 o'clock a.m., giving the probabilities for the following 24 hours. The bulletins are received here by the Dominion line every day, and copies are hung out in front of their office and from the Post-office as soon as received. A note at the bottom gives the following information:—Lower Lake Region includes the Peninsula of Ontario, and East as far as Kingston. St. Lawrence includes the St. Lawrence River and adjacent territory. Maritime Provinces includes Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

DEATH OF F. B. GILBERT.—The Platte City (Missouri) *Landmark* of Sept. 14th, contains a lengthy obituary notice of Mr. F. B. Gilbert, who died at that place on Sept'r 10th. Mr. Gilbert, who was a near relative of Mr. Benj. Gilbert and others of the same name in Sidney, was born at Joliet, Illinois, on Aug. 29, 1837, and consequently was in his 41st year. He leaves a widow and two daughters. His death was sudden, his last illness having lasted but three days. The *Landmark* adds:—"A purer minded and more unselfish man never lived. In fact, he lived more for his friends than for himself, and spent his life in serving them. His heart was as tender as a woman's, and no appeal of sorrow and distress ever failed to reach him. He was singularly devoted to his family, and lavished upon them a wealth of affection possessed by but few. Industrious and faithful to every business trust, yet his charitable disposition and practices kept him poor—poor in money, but richer than all the gold of earth in friends."

ADVICE TO FARMERS.—The Toronto *Monetary Times*—the leading commercial journal of the Dominion—gives the following advice to farmers who are puzzling their brains over the vexed question whether to sell their grain now or to "hold on" in the hope of a rise in prices:—"We have observed the advice to American farmers of Mr. Duncan Stewart of Detroit: 'spread your deliveries over the entire year, and you will add largely to your income,' copied into a number of our local journals, as if to indicate to our farmers that they will make money by doing as suggested. We do not consider it desirable advice for Canadian farmers to follow, whatever combinations of figures Mr. Stewart may use to prove his position. It is to be be borne in mind that all the considerations as to short crop in Britain and in the West of Europe, closing of Black Sea ports, and what not, are already taken into account in fixing the present price paid for wheat, and it is by no means certain that the price may not go down instead of up. The London *Spectator*, in an article considering the sources of supply, reaches the conclusion that the present prices have no real justification, and are largely speculative. It is wise for our farmers, then, even for such of them as can afford to hold, to accept a good price now, and for those who owe money there is no honest excuse for declining to sell at present figures."

IS IT COAL OIL?—The Picton *Gazette* says:—"A little flutter of excitement has been caused in this vicinity by the reported discovery of Coal Oil on the farm of Henry Sweatman, Gore G., Hallowell. Upon inquiring we learn that Sweatman had employed Mr. Jackson, a well-digger, to sink his well deeper in consequence of the scarcity of water during the continuance of dry weather. Mr. Jackson had drilled some eight feet—the well having already been sunk some eight feet in the rock—and while this drilling gas began to escape bearing the odor of some mineral substance strongly resembling coal oil. After drilling some distance farther, a layer of rock was penetrated through, when the gas escaped with such force as to drive the digger from the well, and subsequently to cause a suspension of operations, at least with a view of getting water. Mr. Jackson states that in his experience, extending over a period of some eight years, he has never seen anything similar to this, and expresses the opinion that by digging deeper coal oil may be found. At all events, we understand that steps will probably be taken, ere long, to test the matter by sinking the well deeper, and thus ascertain from what mineral substance the gas originates." The *Gazette's* query can be answered very easily. Coal oil does not exist in this locality, except what is imported from other places.

COUNTY COUNCIL.—The next meeting of the County Council will take place on Tuesday next, October 9th.

THE ASSESSMENT.—The assessors have nearly or quite completed their rolls for 1878, and are expected to return the same within the next few days.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The vital statistics of the town, as registered, for the month of September, were: Births 21; Marriages 16; Deaths 16.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Town Council have granted $30 to assist the Hastings Rifle Association in getting up their annual matches, which are to take place on Tuesday next and following days.

STREET OPENING.—The Town Solicitor has been instructed by the Council to proceed with the arbitration necessary for the opening of Pine, Hotel, Queen, Dunbar and George Streets.

PRINCE EDWARD SHOW.—The annual fair of the Prince Edward Agricultural Society was held on the Society's grounds, Picton, on the 2nd inst., and was a great success. The entries in all classes were larger than in previous years, and the stock was unusually good. About three thousand paid admission at the gate, and the weather was beautiful.

EXTRAORDINARY DISEASE AMONG HORSES.—A fine young horse belonging to Wm. Anderson, Esq. of Ameliasburg, was noticed to be sick on Thursday last, and on Friday the horse died. On Monday another fine horse, the property of Judge Sherwood, of this place, which was at pasture on the same farm, was seen to be ill, and died a few hours after. In both cases Mr. R. W. Newton, Veterinary Surgeon, was in attendance, and did what best could be done, but without effect.

STOCK IMPORTATION.—Among the recent importations of stock into this section of the country we notice that Mr. J. Nightingale, of Ameliasburg, has brought with him a fine Durham Bull, two years old, purchased from James Ault, of Guelph, and a Cotswold ram from James Russell, the great breeder, of Richmond Hill. Mr. John Hagerman, of the 3rd con. Sidney, has just purchased from Mr. Russell a Berkshire Boar. This Boar is from the same stock that took prizes at the Centennial Exhibition.

FIRE.—About 7:30 on Wednesday evening fire was discovered in a large quantity of cedar posts lying along the Grand Trunk Railway track, at the siding below the station. Efforts were made to subdue it but without avail, as the only supply of water to be had was by filling the tenders of engines with water and running them down to the fire. The reflection of the fire was very strong, leading many of our citizens to believe that an extensive conflagration was in progress. Some interruption to telegraph communication occurred owing to the destruction of the telegraph poles, and were in the vicinity of the fire.

FALL AND WINTER dry goods and clothing are being sold off at Walsh's great bankrupt sale (now going on) at wonderfully low prices. To-morrow, Friday and Saturday, some immense bargains will be offered. Thousands of delighted purchasers leave the Commercial House daily, highly pleased with the extraordinary value they have received, and all pronounce it the cheapest sale that ever has been in Belleville. The rush of customers is increasing every day, and those who have not yet visited the well-known cheap store would do well to call at once, as the goods are selling off rapidly at the remarkably low prices they are marked. d4t,w1t.

RECEIVED THEIR DESERTS.—Edwin and William Clark, two thieves well known here, have at last received their deserts. These men will be remembered as having stolen a quantity of cheese from a factory in Tyendinaga, following which they were captured at Port Hope by Sergt. Snider, brought here, convicted, and imprisoned. Having served out their term here, they committed some depredations near Cornwall, and were committed to the gaol in that town, but escaped thence and went to the United States. In Jefferson County, New York, they assaulted a man with intent to kill, were captured, and at the recent sessions at Watertown were sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in State prison, whence it is to be hoped they will not escape, as they are a bad lot. The worthy father of this villainous pair is, we are informed, serving a term of four years in the Auburn prison. This neighborhood is well rid of the gang.

FALL OPENING.—The display of millinery at Messrs. Muir & Lawrance's, which we had an opportunity to inspect at leisure this morning, is quite extensive, especially in trimmed goods and flowers, and the taste displayed in its manufacture and arrangement is conspicuous. In bonnets all the fashionable colors and materials are to be seen, the shapes being very neat and the colors harmoniously blended in every instance, some very pretty effects being produced. The artificial flowers and fruit are particularly handsome, some of the latter being very tempting looking, apparently good enough to eat. Miss Lawrance displays fine taste in the Millinery department. In furs the firm have an extensive stock of fine goods. Mink and seal maintain their supremacy, and gray furs will be worn a good deal during the coming winter. A visit to Messrs. Muir & Lawrance's will be amply repaid by what can be seen there.

Fall Openings.

MESSRS. GEO. RITCHIE & CO'S.

The fall opening at this leading establishment, which had been postponed to a later date than usual, in order to permit of the very latest styles being received, took place to-day. From early morning the elegant show rooms were crowded with ladies, who had come to inspect the show of bonnets, mantles, flowers, feathers, seasonable costumes, &c., which were on view. The styles are certainly very attractive, the brilliant colors which are in vogue this season being very striking, and in many cases very becoming and pretty are the combinations which the clever milliners have made. Messrs. Ritchie's display was one of the best they had ever made. Having their buyer constantly in London, they receive all the novelties without delay as fast as they appear, and consequently they stand in a very advantageous position. In staple goods they have a choice stock, and prices will be found as reasonable as any house in town.

Horrible Death!

A WOMAN ROASTED ALIVE.

Brief particulars of a horrible accident which occured in the 6th concession of Tyendinaga on Sunday night, by which Mrs. Dafoe, an old resident of that section, lost her life, have reached us. Our information is that on the night in question the family went to church, leaving Mrs. Dafoe, who was unwell, in bed. During their absence she lighted her pipe in bed, and, the fire communicating to the bedding and the unfortunate woman being unable to rise for the purpose of extinguishing the fire, she met a miserable death. The flames spread throughout the house, which was destroyed. These are the only particulars which have been received as yet, but they are sufficient to give an idea of the terrible nature of the occurrence.

Poor and Sanitary.

Mr. James Meagher, Chairman of the Poor and Sanitary Committee of the Town Council, sent us a few days ago a letter containing a statement of the expenditure this year on the relief of the poor, since the commencement of his term of office. The letter is too lengthy for publication entire, but we present a summary of the statement of expenditure, as follows:

In Murney Ward	25	persons	received	$364 40
Coleman "	26	"	"	309 06
Bleecker "	33	"	"	301 30
Baldwin "	10	"	"	99 75
Foster "	57	"	"	496 60
Samson "	11	"	"	293 75
Ketcheson "	1	"	"	18 75
Total,				$1,883 71

In addition, $37,65 was expended for coffins, &c., making a total of $1,921 36.

Customs Receipts.

We are indebted to the Collector for the following statement of Imports and Exports for the Port for the months of September 1876 and 1877:—

1876—Imports, value	$35,531	Duty	$5,790 38
1877— " "	25,280	"	3,165 30
Decrease	$10,251		$2,625 08
1876—Exports, "	16,710	"	nil.
1877— " "	98,972	"	nil.

To the Editor of the Belleville Intelligencer.

SIR,—The majority of the residents along the Hastings road tender their sincere thanks to the writer who so ably explained the management of Public Moneys expended on the Hastings Road, hoping in future that no matter what party are in power, that a local man may be appointed who has an interest in the building up of the back country, and not a man appointed who has no interest in the matter only to make dollars and cents out of the appointment. The people along the Road are heart-sickened over this white-washing system, and look forward to a more just method of building up the rear part of the County.

RESIDENT.

Hastings Road, Sept. 29, 1877.

—Porter Rockwell, the chief of the Danites, or Avengers of the Mormon Church, has been indicted for participation in the Aiken massacre of 1858. A number of other murders are laid to his charge, and he promises to make a full confession.

HAVOC! HAVOC!!

The Grand Monster Sale

OF FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING,

Has commenced and is now in full force at

WALSH'S COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

TREMENDOUS RUSH.

Thousands of purchasers leave this well-known Store greatly pleased with the immense bargains they receive.

THIRTY-NINE THOUSAND

Dollars worth of Superior Fall and Winter Dry Goods and Clothing are being sold off at a FEARFUL SACRIFICE.

PART

Of these Goods were seized in TRANSIT, having been imported by a Wholesale Firm, who became insolvent, and were purchased by the undersigned at a great sacrifice. The above also comprises a Bankrupt Stock and FIRST-CLASS STAPLE GOODS, purchased at the recent GREAT AUCTION TRADE SALES in Toronto, at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES,—the whole forming one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Fall and Winter Dry Goods and Clothing that has ever been shown in Belleville.

Benefits

In order that the benefits to be derived from this GREAT SALE may be within the REACH OF ALL, the Goods have been marked so low, and the inducements that are offered are so great, that all the sales of Bankrupt Stocks and the thousand and one other sales that have flooded the market this year, fade away and disappear into insignificance WHEN COMPARED to this most Gigantic Sale.

Terrible! Terrible!

To see Goods sacrificed in such a manner. They are actually throwing them away. "It will be a great blessing to the Trade when they are sold out." These words may be often heard among Dry Goods Merchants when they are talking about WALSH'S GREAT CHEAP SALE. It is very true we are almost throwing the Goods away; but we are recompensed for it by selling tremendous quantities, and having our Store crowded from morning till night.

On the Take.

On the take means that we are bent upon taking money. All ideas of PROFITS or MAKING MONEY during this GREAT CHEAP SALE are DISCARDED.

A. T. STEWART.

This celebrated New York Merchant, during a crisis, let his Goods go for any price to help the public; hence his great name and glory. We always make it a point to sell CHEAPER than any one else, and do not mind selling without a profit when times are so hard and money so scarce.

Always

Trade with those who handle large lines of Goods. We will handle tremendous piles this Fall. With unsurpassed facilities, and a constant and steady increase in our business, we are enabled, at any time, to grapple the LARGEST lines, quantity being no object as long as the value is satisfactory. Customers may therefore always rely upon finding with us the most desirable and seasonable Goods at PRICES not to be approached by others.

Opportunity.

This will be, we believe, the best opportunity the public have ever had of purchasing new staple, standard first-class Goods at nearly half the usual prices asked for them.

What They Say.

There are Merchants in this Town who are in the habit of saying that we always sell our Goods too Cheap. We wonder what they will think of us now when they hear of the low figure of each article on our Price List (see Circular.) However, we don't care so long as we benefit the public by it, and *that* we are bound to do this Fall.

Thanks.

We beg to return our most sincere thanks to the public for the extraordinary success which attended our Grat Bankrupt Sale during the Summer; and in order to retain our reputation of being the CHEAPEST DRY GOODS STORE IN TOWN, are prepared to offer this Fall some of the most stupendous bargains that have ever been seen in Belleville. The Goods are marked so low that working men earning only 50 cents a day can save money, if they only lay it out economically and come to our GREAT FALL SALE. Get our Circular and look at the grand array of prices, and it will completely surprise you that Goods can be given away for so little money.

Why?

Everybody wishes to go to Walsh's—all want to buy Goods at Walsh's. Why? Because it is now universally known that everything is sold Cheaper there than anywhere else.

Go Fast.

These Goods will run off fast; so parties in search of bargains would do well to call at once.

No Credit.

All sales STRICTLY CASH. Credit will positively be refused; so please don't ask it.

Advice.

Make your purchases in the morning, when you will have time to see the bargains—be better served, and above all when you will be able to avoid the afternoon rush.

Look to Your Interest.

Farmers, Mechanics, and Workingmen, look to your interest. These are hard times, so take advantage of this Cheap Sale, and save money by buying your Goods where you can get them the cheapest.

N. B. *Country Merchants, Milliners and Pedlars are specially invited to attend this Sale.*

NOW BE SURE YOU GET INTO THE RIGHT PLACE,

WALSH & CO.'S WELL-KNOWN CHEAP STORE, COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

360 FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE undersigned has on hand a large and well assorted stock of seasoned lumber, which will be sold

Cheap for Cash.

Having added a first-class planing and matching machine, he is prepared to do

Planing and Matching

on the shortest notice.

All kinds of Bill lumber furnished. A call solicited.

J. H. JORDAN.

Tweed, Sept. 1st, 1877. 30.4t.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the

ELEVATOR OF THE Farmers' Warehousing Company

is open, and ready to receive Grain from all parties.

And Farmers storing grain can sell to any purchaser. Grain will be delivered to any person producing tickets.

The Directors of the Farmers' Warehousing Company flatter themselves that it will be to the interest of Farmers to patronize their Elevator, secure just weights, and the best prices the market can afford.

Farmers,—consult your own interests.

JAS. HAGGERTY, President, F. W. Co.

Belleville, Aug. 18, 1877. 2103td3mw

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the Late Hugh Jones, of the Township of Marmora, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Executors; and all persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for adjustment.

SOL. JOHNS, ROBT. DOWNS, Executors.

Marmora, Aug. 31, 1877. 30-6t

26

Pure Bred Ayrshire

Bull and Heifer Calves

FOR SALE.

BRED by JOHN H. HOLDEN from

Imported Stock, and from the best Thoroughbred Herds in Canada.

The Sires and Dams have carried off the

FIRST PRIZES

at Provincial, and New York and Ohio State Fairs.

Also, COWS and HEIFERS at low prices, and on reasonable time.

J. H. HOLDEN, Sidney Grange, Belleville P. O.

April 19, 1877 11-1y

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned having leased the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Cox as a Grocery Store in the INTELLIGENCER Building, at the Market in Belleville, he will offer for sale on and after the 8th inst., a large assortment of

Tweeds, Satinetts, Fullcloths,

FLANNELS, OVERCOATINGS, AND KNITTING YARN,

at prices below competition, as the most of the goods are of his own manufacture. His Tweeds reach the finest qualities.

Suits made to order, and a fit guaranteed.

All business connected with the woollen mill will be transacted at the store near the market.

JOHN LAZIER.

Belleville, Sept. 4th, 1877. 30y

For Sale or to Let,

THAT valuable property known as the BRANT HOTEL, at Chisholm's Mills, one mile east of Roslin, with half an acre of land attached. The premises are in good repair and have good Sheds and Stables. For terms apply

WM. CORBETT, Shannonville Station

June 4 1876, tf

Municipality of Carlow and Mayo.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of Carlow and Mayo will pass a By-law at its next session for the purpose of establishing a road in the Township of Carlow, starting at eight chains east of the post at the north-west corner of lot 2, 12th concession, running in a south-westerly direction to the side line between lots 1 and 2, at 33 chains from the southern boundary of the 12th concession, and running along said side line to the southern boundary of said concession.

J. R. HAMILTON, Tp. Clerk.

Carlow, Sep., 1877. w33-4t

CITY HOTEL,

BY CAPT. WM. POWER.

HAVING leased my Hotel in Carlton, I am now Proprietor of the City Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. I therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of friends and others, as this house is second to none in the city, with its spacious yard and good stables. Having much experience in horses, horsemen and others would do well to favor me with a call, as my table and bar will be well supplied with the choicest the market will afford.

CAPT. WM. POWER, Front Street, Belleville.

May 14, 1877. d6t-w1v

WANTED,

A Good Tea and Cheap T.

YOU CAN GET IT AT

E. PHILPOTT'S STORE

FOXBORO P. O.

Also almost everything generally found in a GOOD country store.

A Second-hand FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALE for sale—will weigh 500 lbs. or more—good as new.

STILL A LOT OF THAT

CHEAP CROCKERY

on hand, at

E. PHILPOTT'S, Foxboro.

Try our 50c. T. Worth 65c.

18tf

TO MILL OWNERS AND MILLERS

THOS. EARLE, MILLWRIGHT,

TAKES pleasure in announcing that he is now prepared to take orders for all kinds of Mill work to be propelled by water or steam power. Plans and estimates made out, and any information given in the line. I am agent for the Lefell and other makes of water wheels; different makes of smut machines, brush machines, middlings purifiers, bran dusters, bolting cloths and all kinds of mill furnishings. All orders filled promptly.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Henry Corby & Son, Messrs. Wm. Lingham & Son, W. H. Wallbridge, Esq., or any of the Foundrymen here.

THOMAS EARLE, Millwright.

Belleville, Feb. 24th, 1877. [3-1y]

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA.

THIS Bank will be kept open on Saturdays until Three o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits received of four dollars and upwards, and interest allowed from date of deposit until withdrawal.

No notice of withdrawal required.

JAMES YOUNG, Manager.

Belleville, May 10, 1876. 85y

To the Farmers of Hastings AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

THE undersigned having leased the premises known as the Albion Hotel, respectfully solicits a share of your patronage.

The House, Stables, &c., have been thoroughly renovated, and every attention will be given to all who favor me with a call.

JAMES McGUIRE.

N. B.—First-class accommodations for ninety horses, also a good drive-house.

Belleville, Sept. 27th, 1876. w33-tf

Waggon and Blacksmith Shop For Sale.

THAT Valuable property on Front Street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, consisting of two substantial dwellings, a Waggon and Blacksmith Shop.

Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

Belleville, May 10, 1876. 13tf

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE, BELLEVILLE.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that we are now

IN OUR NEW PREMISES,

on the opposite side of the Street (next to Hambly's Drug Store,) where we will be glad to see all our old customers, and as many new ones as will favor us with their patronage.

REMEMBER,

we are this month SACRIFICING OUR PROFITS, and are giving

SUCH BARGAINS

as WILL NOT AGAIN BE OFFERED in Belleville.

CALL AND SEE US IN OUR NEW STORE

It is the FINEST in Belleville, and our Stock is the LARGEST,—and as we save $500 a year by the removal, we can afford to give that amount to our customers yearly on reduced profits.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Belleville, October, 1877.

JOHN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

16 Front Street East, Toronto,

HAVING the greatest Manufacturing Facilities, Steam Power, and the most extensive and perfect Machinery, purchasing Stock for Cash from first hands at very lowest prices, and manufacturing a class of goods superior to anything made in Canada for durability, style, and workmanship, it is utterly impossible for Retail Dealers to compete.

Wholesale Prices, terms strictly cash.	Only one price asked or accepted.	Everything marked in plain figures.

JOHN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE FACTORY, 16 Front Street, E. Toronto.
CHATHAM BRANCH, King Street.
PORT HOPE " Russell's Block, Walton Street.
BRANTFORD " Tabernacle, Colborne Street.
ST. CATHARINES " 95, St. Paul Street.
PETERBORO " Dixon's Block, George Street.

BELLEVILLE BRANCH, ROBERTSON BLOCK, FRONT-ST. d&w

$777 is not easily earned these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 140,6m-33.1y

F. H. ROUS & CO.

CONTINUE to offer their large assortment in

GLASS AND CROCKERY,

at the very low prices that have attracted so much attention to their Store. They have also an extensive selection of excellent

PLATED TABLE WARE

from the most reliable manufacturers, plated on nickel silver, or on hard white metal, and very durable; also the solid steel knives, silver-plated, Rogers' solid silver tea-spoons, nickel silver forks and spoons, &c. &c. All at their usual low figures.

F. H. ROUS & Co.

B. C. S. 17.8.77.

Insolvent Act of 1875, AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the Matter of HENRY LAKE, An Insolvent.

A MEETING of the creditors of the above named Insolvent will be held at my office in the village of Stirling, on Wednesday the Seventeenth day of October, 1877, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m., for the winding up, disposal, and ordering the affairs of the estate generally.

F. B. PARKER, Assignee.

Stirling, Sept'r 25th, 1877.. d141w3t

G. S. TICKELL,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURER

Established 1858.

HAVING enlarged and renovated my Warerooms, I am in a much better position to show Goods, and with my increased facilities for manufacturing, to sell cheaper than formerly.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM SUITES A SPECIALTY.

Jardinieres with Gilt Chains, BOUQUET, BIBLE, AND CENTRE TABLES,

with marble or wood tops.

New Pattern for the Spring Trade just Finished.

A lot of those

PERFORATED CHAIRS

which sold so well, will be on hand in a few days.

G. S. TICKELL. Ware Room, Front Street.

Belleville, April 20.

J. McKEOWN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

R. W. Newton,

VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, may be consulted on diseases of domesticated animals. Horses examined for soundness.

OFFICE—Second door south of Queen's Hotel, Front St., where he may be found, either day or night.

All calls by letter or telegram will be promptly attended to. d&w

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON farm property, at eight per cent interest.

A. R. DOUGALL.

Sept. 22, 1877. d&wtf

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!

ROSS & DAVIES

OFFER FOR SALE

CIDER VINEGAR,

XXX White Wine do.

XX " "

R. & D. are offering those celebrated

ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS,

very cheap.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

BACON, and DRIED BEEF,

JUST RECEIVED.

Ross & Davies,

FAMILY GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS, BELLEVILLE.

Nothing can compare with CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE. THE GREAT INVIGORATING TONIC IN CASES OF Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Ague, General Debility, &c., &c. ITS EFFECTS ARE MARVELLOUS! ... Kenneth Campbell & Co. MONTREAL.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

THE House and Grounds on Bridge Street, comprising about 2½ acres—a most desirable site for a residence.

A 3 story House, and Lot in rear of Geo. Ritchie & Co.'s store, extending to the river Moira.

A 2 story brick house and about 2½ acres of land, on west side of Coleman Street. This ground could be cut up into several Lots, to suit purchasers.

About 500 feet on the bank of the river Moira, on the east side of Coleman Street, and running to low water mark,—could be cut up into small lots.

Lots 6 and 7, south side Water Street, with Docks and Warehouses,—a splendid site for Grain Elevators, as two or three vessels could load at once. This property would be well suited for a Farmers' Warehousing Company.

For terms, apply to BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 25th May, 1877. 221Awtf

MONEY TO LOAN

IN SUMS to suit parties, at eight per cent interest on real estate security.

P. R. PALMER, Agent, Belleville.

Sept. 14th, 1877. w3246m

Property for Sale.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

70 A 7 in 2nd Madoc, W½ 9 a. cleared. Is superior Farming Lot, with valuable timber. Road to Lot ½ mile beyond the new cedar fence road. About 4 miles from Madoc.

65 a. 30 in 1st Madoc, rear part.

100 a. 1 in 9th Madoc, Mining Lot, only about 3 miles from Madoc.

185 a. 14 in 12 Huntingdon, in lots 50 or 100 a. is covered with good hard wood; about ½ mile from new R.R. Station—3 miles from Madoc.

49 a. 22 in 10th Elzivir, N.W. ¼.

75 a. 19 in 4th Elzivir, E. ½.

79 a. 31 in 10th Hungerford, N½ covered with pine, ½ cleared.

Town Lots, Georgetown (Tweed), Nos. 67, 68, 28 and 30.

Reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN IVES, No. 8, St. Hubert Street, Montreal. 30.6m

Two Desirable Farms for Sale

LOT No. 10 in the 3rd con. of Thurlow—comprising 200 acres under a good state of cultivation, good buildings and well watered. Four miles from Belleville. Terms easy.

ALSO PART OF LOT

37 in 6th, and 36 and 37 in 7th cons. of Sidney, comprising 190 acres (known as Parlinean Farm) on Stirling Road, one-half mile from the thriving village of Foxboro and 6½ miles from Belleville. On the premises is erected a brick house 30x40 with kitchen and woodhouse 25x30. Barn buildings 90x90. Terms easy. Apply to

W. C. FARLEY, Foxboro, Ont.

March 14th, 1877. 5-t

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 12, in the 4th con. of the township of Huntingdon, containing 100 acres more or less, about 40 acres heavily timbered with maple and beech. A new stone house and frame woodshed, frame barn 40x50, and a never failing well at the house; also a good young orchard. For further particulars apply to HENRY J. UTMAN on the premises, Moira P.O.

Huntingdon, June 12, 1877. 18-tf

FARM FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of lot No. 3, in the 7th con. of the Township of Hungerford, County of Hastings, better known as the old Smith Farm, containing 200 acres, 140 of which are cleared; is well fenced with good cedar rails, well watered and in a good state of cultivation; the balance is well timbered with good beech and maple. There is also erected upon this place a good frame house with kitchen and wood shed attached, also two frame barns, good shed and drive house.

There is a good bearing orchard on the premises.

The whole is beautifully situated on the Hungerford road, about 2½ miles north of Thomasburg. For terms and further particulars apply to the undersigned on the premises or by letter to

GEO. RUTLEDGE, Thomasburg P. O.

30.4t

UPPER BRIDGE GROCERY FLOUR & PROVISION DEPOT.

JOHN DOWNING,

No. 7, - - - FRONT STREET

GENERAL dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, Provisions, &c. A specialty made in Green and Japan Teas, at 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. Sugars, Syrups and Staple Groceries, at prices to suit the hard times. Lake Superior Trout and White Fish, Labrador and Fresh Water Herring on hand in season.

Thankful for the liberal patronage since opening, would ask his many friends north Belleville to give him a call, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the stand, one door east of the Marble Building, near Upper Bridge, Belleville.

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS

PICTURES FRAMED!

PICTURES and Frames supplied to Agents and Dealers at best rates.

R. VAN NORMAN & SON,

School Book Depot, Corner Bridge and Front Sts., Belleville

WHY IS IT

THAT

Wm. Johnson & Co.

ARE giving up the Hat Department of their business?

Answer—Because it has not, nor is there any likelihood of its paying them.

HOW DO

WM. JOHNSON & Co. expect to get rid of their large stock?

Answer—By selling all new Hats at THE ACTUAL COST, AND OLD STOCK AT HALF (and less) ITS ORIGINAL PRICE.

FALL, 1877.

FURS — Now is the Time TO HAVE YOUR FURS MADE OVER, OR TO ORDER NEW FURS, AT HAYMES', 281 ROBERTSON'S BLOCK. 281

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

Goods sold at Wholesale Prices.

JUST OPENED, 5 CASES OF AMERICAN HATS, MEDIUM AND FINE GRADES, Extra Good Value, AT DAVENPORT'S.

Belleville, Sept. 1st, 1877. d&w

CITY MARBLE WORKS. S. A. MOORE & SONS. UPPER BRIDGE, BELLEVILLE. 83y

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1877.

... CONCERT.

Well, Tom, my boy, we must say good-bye,
I've had a wonderful visit here,
Enjoyed it, too, as well as I could
Away from all that my heart holds dear.
Maybe I've been a trifle rough—
A little awkward, your wife would say—
And very likely I've missed the hint
Of your city polish day by day.

But somehow, Tom, though the same old roof
Sheltered us both, when we were boys,
And the same dear mother-love watched us both,
Sharing our childish griefs and joys,
Yet you are almost a stranger now;
Your ways and mine are as far apart
As though we had never thrown an arm
About each other with loving heart.

Your city home is a palace, Tom;
Your wife and children are fair to see;
You couldn't breathe in the little cot,
The little home that belongs to me.
And I am lost in your grand large house,
And dazed with the wealth on every side,
And I hardly know my brother Tom
In the midst of so much stately pride.

Yes, the concert was grand last night,
The singing splendid; but do you know,
My heart kept longing, the evening through,
For another concert, so sweet and low
That maybe it wouldn't please the ear
Of one so cultured and grand as you;
But to its music—laugh if you will—
My heart and thoughts must ever be true.

I shut my eyes in the hall last night
(For the clash of the music wearied me),
And close to my heart this vision came—
The same sweet picture I always see;
In the vine-clad porch of a cottage home,
Half in shadow and half in sun,
A mother chanting her lullaby,
Rocking to rest the little one.

And soft and sweet as the music fell
From the mother's lips, I heard the coo
Of my baby girl, as with drowsy tongue
She echoed the song with "Goo-a-goo."
Together they sang, the mother and babe,
My wife and child, by the cottage door,
Ah! *that* is the concert, brother Tom,
My ears are aching to hear once more.

So now good-bye. And I wish you well,
And many a year of wealth and gain,
You were born to be rich and gay;
I am content to be poor and plain.
And I go back to my country home
With a love that absence has strengthened too—
Back to the concert all my own—
Mother's singing and baby's coo.

—*Harpers' Magazine for October.*

Farm and Household.

How shall we Call the Birds.

Birds are the most effective aids to the farmer and the florist in checking the increase of noxious insects that destroy the fruits of labor. A single pair will destroy hundreds of worms, grubs, moths or beetles, in a single day; and when they are present in sufficient numbers no insect or creeping thing escapes their sharp little eyes or their ...

Grape Culture for Profit.

Upon the subject of grape culture, Mr. E. F. Ellwanger, says, in the *American Rural Home*:

That every one who owns a home ought to have their own grapes, we all agree; I for one hold, that grape culture is not only profitable, but I say it can be made very profitable, providing you select proper kinds and cultivate your vineyard and give the plants their needful attention.

Grapes are not like small fruits that will waste if not gathered on the very day they are ripe, for grapes can be kept good almost the year round.

Grape culture is not yet enough carried on as a special branch of horticulture. It has not yet had any support or protection from Government, as is the case in Europe. Only a few or our eminent horticulturists devote their attention to the grape, and whenever grape culture is more or less extensively carried on, it can be seen that there is still room for progress and improvement.

Noticing the cash premium offered by the N. Y. S. A. S., the different fruits have $321, while horses have $1,700. Now it strikes me that grapes alone would be entitled to the small sum that is offered to the fruits, while I think a special sum to the coming white grape would not be out of place.

Roger's No. 15 is perhaps the best grape to keep, still there are others that will keep nearly as well. This fall there will be an abundance, and if people would take a little trouble in storing them, the price would not be so depressed. A friend of mine showed me a small piece of Concord, telling me that it paid him better at three cents a pound than any other, Rogers' included, at ten cents per pound.

Of black grapes we have a large variety, red grapes not so many, and generally they bring double the price, but white grapes can hardly be seen, while I know of one who gets twenty-five cents per pound for them. We would like to have a white grape about the size of the Concord, and as good as the Rebecca. It will come! we will wait.

FAMILY MATTERS.

Paste for Cleaning Metals.—Take one part of oxalic acid and six of rotten stone; mix with equal parts of train oil and spirits of turpentine to a paste.

To Take Rust out of Steel.—Place the article in a bowl containing kerosene oil, or wrap the steel up in a soft cloth well saturated with kerosene. Let it remain twenty-four hours or longer, then scour the rusty spots with brickdust. If badly rusted, use salt wet with hot vinegar, after scouring, rinse every particle of brickdust or salt off with boiling hot water, dry thoroughly, then polish off with a clean flannel cloth and a little sweet oil.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Belleville Intelligencer.

Poultry and Eggs for England.

Sir,—I trust the necessity of assisting any branch of trade between Canada and England and thus avoiding the impost of 20 per cent, to which our surplus agricultural products have been heretofore subjected on entering the United States, will be regarded a sufficient excuse for my frequent intrusion upon your valuable space. The trade in horses, cattle, sheep and dead meat may now be considered permanently established. Not yet, however, with poultry and eggs, and with an earnest hope that these articles may appear in our growing list of exports, I beg to lay the following information before your readers:— To give an idea as to the extent of the increasing demand for these commodities, I cannot do better than quote from the return just issued by the Board of Trade, from which I glean that in the seven months ending 31st July last, poultry to the value of £114,741 was imported into England; this amount, compared with the corresponding period in 1875, is £26,546 less. The increased price of fowl of all kinds does not tend to prove that the decrease in the supply has been met by an extended home production.

Your readers will, I dare say, remember that with the first large importation of fresh meat ever made from America to England, February, 1874, I also had one and a half tons of poultry; this was sent to dealers in London and realised a fair paying profit. Several shipments have since been made, both alive and dead, but, owing to insufficient care taken in selection and packing, also that they were not consigned to parties in the trade who could secure a rapid disposal of the same, the attempts proved unsuccessful and the shippers were disheartened. With a view of assisting the successful initiation of this business I gained the following information from Mr. James Ruddin, St. John's Market, Liverpool, who is probably one of the most extensive wholesale Poultry salesmen in England. I am confident if the following directions be carried out a very lucrative trade will result. I will commence with *Turkeys*. Select young cock turkeys, the heavier the better. Cock turkeys will realise at least 20 per cent more than hens. The neck should be broken and not cut, as one often sees them in the markets in Canada bearing the appearance of having been worried by dogs. They should then be hung up to thoroughly cool, and *not plucked*, as the feathers absorb moisture on the passage and on *no account draw them*. Any kind of poultry will keep for a much longer period undrawn. They should then be packed in the same manner as the French and German poultry, brought to this country. That is in light, wooden cases not necessarily airtight, about 7 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet wide and about a foot high, to contain a score in each case. They should be packed *breast downwards*; this is very necessary to avoid sweating, the cases should be marked "*This side up with care.*" Be sure to not place the heads under the wings, several shipments last winter were spoiled in this manner. *The heads go first.* It will be found better to pack the heads in paper and keep them from ...

... that time nearly complete—the facilities for reducing and handling the ore—the cheapness of labor, wood, and other material: With all this at hand, I cannot but believe that if the ore he now has in sight and available was treated, say within 30 per cent of its assay value, or even to this per cent. of actual mill working, upon the ore now in sight in the mine and in the dump, a clear dividend would be declared over and above every dollar expended, that had been incurred up to that date. This is but one; there is the Cook & Williams Co., the Toronto Co., Gillen's Co., and several others, that would and could furnish ore for the stamps already erected for the next century. The wealth this country could be made to yield would be something fabulous, its close proximity to Railways. It most assuredly deserves the earnest attention of men of capital, and sound practical management. Many of the veins of this district continue a small amount of free gold, sufficient to lead prospectors into the belief that it will continue further down. A hope of this kind is not to be entertained for one moment; look always at the hardest side of the question and base your calculations from there. Many have the impression that the mere name of a quartz mill will produce gold or silver, however small the vein or rebellious the ore. In mining and milling a careful and comprehensive method and system should be settled upon before any large sums of money were expended. Some new feature is constantly arising in the qualities, and mining of the ore, often another impression is given, and which leads soon into error and folly viz; the finding of rich pockets, they think it will last forever—it brings about an increased expenditure in new works, and two to one, the life of the mine is crushed by large debts which are made while in this state of seeming prosperity. Curtail as much as possible the expense in your mine until such time as immense reserves are in hand sufficient to keep your mills in operation for years. People are led to regard mining enterprises as hazardous more from habit than anything else, forgetting that many of those engaged in mercantile pursuit fail at some period of their business history. In mining undertakings more men fail in the beginning than in the steady pursuit of that business. More failures come from speculation ... to mining property than in a legitimate effort to produce the precious metals. Any one who will take the trouble to read Raymond's reports of mining industries of the different mineral producing states and territories will be satisfied of this fact.

The sale of mining property is liable to great abuse from the fact that so few purchasing property are acquainted with the true value of a mine; yet with due care, nothing promises a larger return for the amount required than to purchase first-class mining property.

An important lesson to those crying down mines. There were 7,740 failures in mercantile business in the United States during the year 1875, with liabilities of over $200,000,000. The profit on mining operations during the same period was between 20 and 30 per cent. The latter estimate does not take into account the amount expended in prospecting for mineral, but in this the value of the discoveries would equal the expense of prospecting.

Alex. Stewart,
Mining Engineer,

Montreal, Sept. 15, 1877.,
162 Great St. James Street.

Miscellaneous.

The Neebing Hotel.

The bottom has fallen out of the Neebing hotel swindle. ...

Constantinople.

A glance at a map of Constantinople will show the reader the general features of the city. The old city, formerly Byzantium, but now called Stamboul by the Turks, is the part which existed in 1453, when they captured the place. It is nearly triangular, with the Sea of Marmora and the Golden Horn on two sides, and the famous Seraglio Point at the angle where the two waters meet and join by the Bosporus—a narrow, winding strait sixteen miles long, which carries the waters of the Black Sea into the Sea of Marmora and the Mediterranean. The entire city is surrounded by the lofty double wall built by the Graeco-Romans, with a deep fosse on the land side, which is now employed in the peaceful cultivation of onions, tomatoes and melons. The walls are still in tolerable preservation, and exceedingly picturesque, although no longer of use for defensive purposes against the missiles of modern warfare. They are festooned with ivy and beautified by many massive crenelated and venerable towers, while it is quite common to see houses surmounting them and turning the battlements into windows, casements and lattices being inserted in the embrasures. At the south-western angle of the walls is the fortress called the Yedee Koulilar, or seven Towers. This has been often used as a dungeon for prisoners, into which the foreign ambassadors were thrown upon the breaking out of hostilities, under the guard of a strong garrison, which is always maintained there.

The Seraglio Point was, until within a few years, the site of one of the most famous romantic and beautiful abodes of royalty the world has seen. Commanding from its airy and stately gold-fretted halls views of the Marmora, the Bosphorus, and the Golden Horn, with the snow-clad ranges of Mount Olympus and the site of Brusa, the first capital of Turkey, visible in the dim distance, its marble fountains ever spouting silver rain, its gardens ever in bloom, and the gilded domes and minarets rising skyward around it like the fairy fabrics of the land of dreams, it was the central spot of the finest combination of natural and artificial scenery the world has yet seen. But the Seraglio was burned a few years ago, with all its mysterious and romantic associations. The point remains; the gardens remain; but the palace is gone, whither the empire of which it was the centre is going when Kismet pronounces its doom.—S. G. W. Benjamin, in *Harper's Magazine for October.*

Pompeii.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE EXCAVATIONS.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* writes from Naples as follows:

"A recent visit to Pompeii after a long interval enables me to give you new and interesting details of that remarkable locality. Let me caution, however, every one against visit- ...

A Model Charge.

We clip the following from a North Carolina paper which will be interesting to our legal friends. We believe judges are elected by the people in that State and we suppose Judge Cloud is one of 'em.

JUDGE CLOUD'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY AT ALEXANDRIA COURT NORTH CAROLINA.

(*Communicated to the Charlotte Observer.*)

Addressing the grand jury, his Honor said, substantially: "You look like sensible men—good citizens—yes, thrifty farmers, and I reckon as honest as most men—I mean as honest as the law and everything else will let a man be these times. Between the Governors, the Legislatures, Battle's Revisal and the public roads, It is a mighty hard matter for a man to be very honest. But the road leading from this place to Statesville is a splendid road. I never saw a better road. I hope all your roads are in the same condition. Don't be afraid to indict your country commissioners if your roads are in a bad condition. And I expect you will find that that is the case when you look into the matter. It is almost as hard to make county commissioners do their duty as it is to find an honest Legislature. It is their business to look after the roads and keep them up, and if they don't do it indict them. Let the Governor pardon them. They pardon everybody that applies for it mighty near. Old Holden liked to have pardoned every thief and murderer in the penitentiary. Brogden done the same thing, and your man Vance—well I won't say anything against Vance, for he hasn't been in office long enough, but judging from the beginning he has made he will push old Brogden mighty close. Now you see these things oughtn't to be that way. It has a bad effect on the community. If it ain't stopped we might as well dispense with courts and grand juries—do away with the expensive farce of trying criminals. But as long as courts are continued we must do our sworn duty. We can't afford to commit perjury if the Governors do pardon every man that goes to the Penitentiary. We can't stop the Governors, but you people (pointing to the audience) can do it. Your Legislatures, if they were any account, can do it. But somehow or other it happens that all the X roads politicians in the country—they call 'em statesmen!—get into the Legislature. They talk about electoral commissions and railroads and building fine houses, and all that sort of thing with great learning. You would think that Henry Clay had come to life. Oh, yes, all that's mighty fine. But when you talk about a law to protect the farmers' sheep from the miserable, worthless dogs in the country, then what do you find these learned gentlemen—the distinguished statesmen! They tell you that it it unconstitutional! *unconstitutional!*

"Then look what they done with the ...

TREASURER'S

SALE OF LANDS

IN ARREARS

FOR TAXES.

County of Hastings, To wit:

By virtue of a warrant issued under the hand of the Warden of the County of Hastings, and the Seal of the said County, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and to me directed and delivered for the collection of the arrears of taxes due for three years and over, upon the lands hereinafter mentioned and described as being in the County of Hastings.

These are therefore to give notice that unless the arrears and costs are sooner paid, I shall on

Tuesday, the 23d day of October next,

AT THE HOUR OF

TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

AT THE

COURT HOUSE,

IN THE

Town of Belleville,

PROCEED TO SELL BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

The said lands, or as much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge such arrears of taxes and all lawful charges incurred.

MARMORA.

(All Patented.)

Concession.	Lot.	Acres.	Taxes.	Costs and Ch'ges.
1st	W½30	100	$17 00	$1 73
	E½31	100	17 50	1 75
2d	W½19	100	20 30	1 85
3d	Ept W½2	55	24 00	2 00
	NE¼4	50	11 15	1 50
	12	150	25 00	2 09
	30	200	27 40	2 14
4th	E½12	100	21 00	1 90
	E½25	100	19 65	1 85
	E½26	100	19 65	1 85
	W½29	100	13 70	1 60
	32	90	27 46	2 15
6th	E½4	100	24 40	2 02
7th	W½10	100	42 75	2 73
	W½20	100	22 10	1 94
	W½22	100	22 00	1 94
	W½26	100	18 50	1 80
	W½30	100	14 25	1 62
8th	SE½19	50	15 10	1 65

Concession.	Lot.	Acres.	Taxes.	Costs and Ch'ges.
2d	31	100	14 70	1 64
6th	10	100	14 70	1 64
7th	6	100	20 00	1 85
8th	7	100	10 10	1 45
	8	100	10 10	1 45
9th	16	100	22 80	1 96
13th	26	100	13 70	1 60

LIMERICK.

(All Patented.)

Concession.	Lot.	Acres.	Taxes.	Costs and Ch'ges.
East of Hastings Road,	14	50	9 50	1 43
	15	50	9 50	1 43
	26	50	10 50	1 47
	30	50	10 60	1 47
	31	50	10 60	1 47
	32	50	31 00	2 29
	33	50	27 00	2 13
	62	50	25 40	2 05
	63	50	10 50	1 47
	64	50	10 50	1 47
13th	11	100	12 90	1 56
	14	100	10 10	1 45
	15	100	10 10	1 45
15th	11	100	10 10	1 45

WOLLASTON.

(All Patented.)

Concession.	Lot.	Acres.	Taxes.	Costs and Ch'ges.
West of Hastings Road,	42	50	9 50	1 43
	43	50	9 50	1 43
	44	50	9 50	1 43
	45	50	9 40	1 42
	46	50	9 40	1 42
	48	50	15 60	1 67
	49	50	19 70	1 83
	50	50	9 40	1 42
	71	50	10 60	1 47
	72	50	10 60	1 47
	73	50	10 60	1 47
	74	50	10 60	1 47
	75	50	10 60	1 47
	76	50	10 60	1 47
	79	50	10 80	1 48
	80	50	10 80	1 48

VILLAGE OF STIRLING.

(All Patented.)

Street.	Lot.	Acres.	Taxes.	Costs and Ch'ges.
Victoria, N of	27	1-5	1 34	1 10
	28	1-5	1 34	1 10
	29	1-5	1 34	1 10
Edward, E of	2	1-5	6 06	1 30
	3	1-5	5 25	1 26
	4	1-5	4 63	1 23
	5	1-5	3 20	1 17
	6	1-5	5 54	1 27
Baker, W of	4	1-5	5 89	1 28
	5	1-5	5 89	1 28
	6	1-5	5 89	1 28
	7	1-5	2 31	1 15
	8	1-5	1 50	1 11
Mill, N of	2	1-5	6 20	1 29
	3	1-5	6 20	1 29
Henry, W of	5	1-5	2 55	1 16
	6	1-5	3 12	1 17
	7	1-5	4 02	1 21
	8	1-5	4 02	1 21
	9	1-5	4 02	1 21
	10	1-5	4 02	1 21
	11	1-5	4 02	1 21
	12	1-5	4 02	1 21
	13	1-5	4 02	1 21
	14	1-5	4 02	1 21
	15	1-5	4 02	1 21
	16	1-5	4 02	1 21

1877. 1877

Belleville and Oswego.

THE STEAMER

OSWEGO BELLE,

Capt. Read,

Will until further notice leave Belleville for Oswego every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 p. m., calling at Mill Point, Picton, and Bay ports and Kingston, arriving at Oswego, at 4 o'clock next morning, in time for all early trains; enabling passengers to reach Rochester and Syracuse at 9 a. m., New York 6:30, and Philadelphia at 8 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays,—making it the quickest and pleasantest route from Bay ports to these points.

Returning, leaves Oswego at 5, p. m., Monday and Wednesday, for Kingston and Bay Ports, arriving at Kingston at 10 p. m., and Belleville at 7 o'clock next morning.

Connecting at Oswego with steamers for Chicago, also with the *City of Hamilton* for Toronto and Hamilton. Fares and freights very low.

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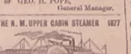

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Nov. 16. d&wly

Miscellaneous.

P. F. JONES, Contractor and Builder, Special attention paid to Stair building, Holloway, Ont. 22y

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Gristing weighed in and out.
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Belleville, Oct. 26 1876. 37-tf

THE HARVEST HOME.

From the far-off fields of earthly toil,
A goodly host they come,
And sounds of music on the air—
'Tis the song of the "Harvest Home."
The weariness and the weeping—
The darkness has all pass'd by,
And a glorious Sun has risen,
The Sun of eternity!

We've seen those faces in days of yore,
When the dust was on their brow,
And the scalding tear upon their cheek—
Let us look on the laborers now!
We think of the life-long sorrow,
And the wilderness days of care;
We try to trace the tear-drops,
But no furrows of grief are there.

There's a mystery of soul-chasten'd joy,
Lit up with sunlight hues;
Like morning flowers most beautiful
When wet with midnight dews,
There are depths of earnest meaning
In each true and trustful gaze,
Tellings of wondrous lessons
Learnt in their pilgrim days.

And a conscious confidence of bliss,
That shall never again remove—
All the faith and hope of journeying years
Gather'd up in that look of love.
The long waiting days are over,
They've received their wages now;
For they've gazed upon their Master,
And his name is on their brow.

They've seen the safely garner'd sheaves,
And the song has been passing sweet
Which welcomed the last in-coming one,
Laid down at the Saviour's feet.
Ah! well does his heart remember,
As those notes of praise sweep by,
The yearning, plaintive music
Of earth's sadder minstrelsy.

And well does He know each chequer'd tale,
As He looks on the joyous band,—
All the lights and shadows that cross'd their path
In the distant pilgrim-land!
The heart's unspoken anguish,
The bitter sighs and tears,
The long, long hours of watching,
The changeful hopes and fears.

One had climb'd the rugged mountain side,
'Twas a bleak and wintry day,
The tempest had scatter'd his precious seed,
And he wept as he turn'd away.
But a stranger-hand had water'd
That seed on a distant shore,
And the laborer now are meeting
Who had never met before.

And one—he had toil'd amid burning sands
When the scorching sun was high;
He had grasp'd the plough with a fever'd hand,
And then laid him down to die;
But another, and yet another
Had fill'd that deserted field,
Nor vainly the seed they scatter'd
Where a brother's hand had till'd.

Some with eager step went boldly forth,
Broadcasting over the land,
Some water'd the scarcely budding glade
With a tender and gentle hand.
There's one—her young life was blighted
By the withering touch of woe;
Her days were sad and lonely,
And she never went forth to sow.

But there rose from her lowly couch of pain
The fervent, pleading prayer;
She looks on many a radiant brow,
And she reads the answer there!
Yes! sowers and reapers are meeting,
A goodly host they come!
Will you join the echoing chorus?
'Tis the song of the "Harvest Home!"

C. P. in "Able to Save."

Select Reading.

To Young Men.

It has been said, and truly, that a man is a bundle of habits. It may be said, with equal truth, that bad habits are our worst enemies. How they steal on us almost unconsciously and securely fasten themselves to us! What tremendous efforts it takes to rid ourselves of them when once we have yielded. In one of the great churches in Naples we looked upon a form in marble that we shall never forget. The statue is called "Vice Convinced," and represents, in life-size, a man struggling with tremendous effort to break loose from the network of evil habits that completely enveloped him. The net is represented by a cordon of open work marble about him. A master's hand has wrought out this wonderful piece of statuary. A strong man in the prime of manhood finds himself completely encircled, bound hand and foot, by bad habits. The net-work is complete. There seems to be no possible escape from its meshes. But under the inspiration of a new purpose that seems to have come to the man from the face of a beautiful angel, with a mighty effort he has succeeded in breaking asunder the coils that are about him. Every muscle is at a tension, every part of the entire form seems convulsed in the fearful struggle. But he has been successful, and a radiant smile of joy and relief lights up his face. Never before had he so fully realized the power and tyranny of a habit, and how utterly impossible it is to break loose from a bad one. Every day we meet on these streets men, who, though rich, would give all their treasures in a moment could they rise above the power of an evil habit. Only the other day a citizen fled away from our city to a distant part of the country hoping, as he said, to get rid of the temptations that were about him.

The formation of correct habits in early life is comparatively easy. In a word, if you would become model characters you must discard all bad habits, all that is ungracious or ungrateful in word, or deed, or manner. In order to do this you must study constantly yourselves, and if possible, be under the influence and shadow of good men and women. Read, in hours of recreation, good books. Shun, as you would a deadly poison, the impure literature that is more or less abroad. Pass by on the other side, always, when invited to take a social glass with a friend. Bear about with you the conscious dignity of manhood, not in a vain but in a modest, yet positive way. Never sacrifice principle for place. Embark in no business scheme that has not a fair promise of moderate returns. Never spend that which you have not got. Don't discount the future, it may not be yours.

Prompt Payment.

"Prompt payment is the key to all success in business. There are times in the history of every trader when he finds it inconvenient to meet his bills promptly, and in such cases, we find the man who knows his credit to be good becoming lukewarm, forgetting that his creditors are calculating upon him perhaps to meet some pressing obligation. The result is that he disappoints them, and thus, after one or two repetitions of the same, even the man whose credit is first-class can soon impair it, and sometimes to a degree that makes it hard for him to recuperate. Now let us take the man of moderate (say fair) credit. He knows under what circumstances his credit is scrupulously watched; and if his bills begin to lapse, he is at once notified of it, and informed that unless past bills are paid no more goods can be procured. With such a contingency facing him, he sees it is better to meet his bills promptly, and is on the high road to success. Prompt payment does two important things—it inspires confidence in the seller, putting the buyer on a first-class basis, and it insures the prompt shipment of goods."

Our English contemporary, whence we extract the above sound advice, forgets that there is still greater advantage in seeking no credit at all, but making payment at once. Persons who have not tried the cash system (and we mean not merely in ordinary business transactions, but everywhere, even in the small expenditure of the household) has no idea how much it simplifies the transactions and benefits both the buyer and the seller. It is the saving to the purchaser of a very large percentage. We have found, by enquiry among many retail dealers in this city, that such houses are in the habit of allowing credit to their customers from six months to one year, add on an average at least ten per cent. to the cash price. And this must be so, because the dealer cannot afford to lose the interest on his money and take the risk of failure of payment of a portion, which is inevitable.

Unbelief.

"To me it is specially appalling that a man should perish through wilfully rejecting the Divine salvation. A drowning man throwing away the life-belt, a poisoned man pouring the antidote upon the floor, a wounded man tearing open his wounds; any one of these is a sad sight, but what shall we say of a soul putting from it the Redeemer and choosing its own destruction? O souls, be warned and forbear from eternal suicide. There is still the way of salvation, 'Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.' To believe is to trust. I met with one the other night who had imbibed the notion that saving faith was simply to believe that the doctrines of the Word of God, and the statements therein made are true. Now faith includes that, but it is much more. You may believe all this book to be true, and be lost notwithstanding your belief. You must so believe it as to act upon it by trusting. 'Trust *what?*' say you. Let us alter the question before we answer it. 'Trust *whom?*' You have to trust in a living person in the Lord Jesus Christ, who died as the substitute for those who trust him, and lives to see that those whom He bought with blood are also redeemed from their sins by power, and brought home to heaven. Trust Jesus Christ, soul. Have done with yourself as your confidence, commit your soul unto the keeping of the faithful Redeemer."—*Spurgeon.*

Deceit has the effect of impoverishing, as well as to enriching men; the prodigal becomes poor by pretending to be richer than he really is, while seeming poverty is the very making of a miser.

Reading Aloud.

Reading aloud seems almost gone out of fashion, except among those who do it professionally. It is no longer really taught in schools, or it is taught in a very few. A single generation has seen it pass away. The reason of this is twofold and strange. For it is first the great increase in reading. Reading aloud cannot be taught in large classes, and consequently in public schools it has fallen into neglect. Not that there is no pretence mode of teaching it, although even in this there is comparatively little; but there has ceased to be that individual practice before the teacher, guided by his instruction, which used to be regarded as one of the most important of daily school exercises. This is much to be regretted. Better let two branches go than this of reading aloud. In fixing his attention, in leading to exactness of comprehension, in power of bringing the pupil's mind into a flexible adaptability to the thought presented to it, there is no exercise that will take the place of reading aloud. A person cannot read anything aloud well, with proper inflection and emphasis, without thoroughly understanding it. A pupil cannot scramble through and skip over what he knows he is likely to be called upon to read aloud. It is among the very best of educational disciplines. Besides this, with a competent teacher, it is, I need hardly say, the very best means of acquiring that clear enunciation which is one of the greatest beauties of speech, and which any observant person will find largely lacking in the younger people of the present day. Good English speaking and good English writing comes, except in cases of rare inborn faculty, chiefly by the reading aloud of English authors under the supervision of a teacher who himself or herself speaks good English and understands those authors. Of such teachers how many may be found in our public or in our private schools? of such teaching or of the attempt at such teaching, how much?

Don't be Too Critical.

Whatever you do, never set up for a critic. We don't mean a newspaper one, but in private life, in the domestic circle, in society. It will not do any one good, and it will do you harm—if you mind being called disagreeable. If you don't like any one's nose, or object to any one's chin, don't put your feelings into words. If any one's manner do not please you, remember your own. People are not all made to suit one taste; recollect that. Take things as you find them, unless you can alter them. Even a dinner, after it is swallowed, cannot be made any better. Continual fault-finding, continual criticism of the conduct of this one and the speech of that one, the dress of the other and the opinions of t'other, will make home the unhappiest place under the sun. If you are never pleased with any one, no one will be pleased with you. And if it is known you are hard to suit, few will take pains to suit you.

The Perils of the Poor.

Men of means, who have money to purchase every luxury which heart can crave, are most emphatic in their condemnation of the poor when they are driven into excesses. The rich, who prate of their morality, and contrast their conduct with that of the poor, ignore the fact that the wealthy have no excuse for crime—that they have merely to wish for a purchaseable commodity, and it is theirs. Not so with the poor workman who has to support a family. To procure the common necessaries of life, even in prosperous times, when the demand for labor is great, the humble workman must constantly exercise rigid economy. Take these facts into consideration, you favored sons of fortune, and you will not too harshly denounce those who drift gradually into immorality through the force of necessity, and sometimes through sheer desperation. You who grow fat and strong upon the luxuries of the land, should reflect before you condemn. Think of the temptations of the poor:—

"What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted."

The Importance of Fire.

Unquestionably the most important discovery ever made by man was that of kindling and keeping up fire. It permitted the geographical distribution of our species over a wider space; it rendered intellectual development possible.

What would be the result if the art of kindling and keeping up a fire were suddenly lost?

If we can have an answer to that question, we may perceive with some distinctness what it was that took place in consequence of the original discovery of that art.

The geographical distribution of plants and animals depends altogether on the distribution of heat. A certain low degree of temperature limits the life of every species, and there fixes boundaries to the region in which it cannot exist. The organization of man is so delicate that throughout a large portion of what we call the temperature zone he could not withstand the rigor of winter. His individual powers are so restricted that he could not become to any great degree an animal of passage. He has neither the flight of the bird nor the endurance of the buffalo. He could not like them, pursue the northward journey of spring when the sun crossed the line, nor the southward journey of autumn when the sun recrossed it. The structure of his teeth and his digestive organs is such that he must carry his food with him. A pigeon can fill his crop with rice in Carolina, and breakfast the next morning in Canada. The buffalo can find ample supplies in the luxuriant prairies of the West.

A loss of the art in question means, then, practically an abandonment of a large portion of America, Europe and Asia. The winter's cold of such regions would render them as uninhabitable as are the icy pinnacles of that glittering fiction of modern nautical fancy, the Paleocrystic Sea.

Then the human race could not have spread from its original tropical home had it not possessed the control of fire, which gives it the power of creating artificial climates, and raising the mean temperature of winter.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Gems of Thought.

Gratitude is the most dignified return you can lavish on your benefactors.

True zeal will always inculcate moderation without diminishing a conspicuous intrepidity.

Prudery is often the mantle chosen to conceal triumphant vice. Where inward remorse prevails, there will always be a corresponding absurdity in affecting genuine virtue.

Our natural disposition to evil is evident in this: that vice tracks out its own path and stands in need of no instructor; while it requires not only example, but discipline to initiate us in virtue.

Talents, without the accompaniment of religion, are but fatal presents; they not only add strength to the vices of the individual, but what is worse, they render them more conspicuous to the world.

The faults of a fool are concealed from himself while they are evident to the world; on the other hand, the faults of the wise man are well known to himself, while they are masked over and invisible to the world.

It is the temper of a blade that must be the proof of a good sword, and not the gilding of the hilt or the richness of the scabbard; so it is not his grandeur and possessions that make a man considerable, but his intrinsic merit.

Garrulous men are commonly conceited, and they will be found (with very few exceptions) to the superficial as well. They who are in a hurry to tell what they do know, will be equally inclined, from the impulse of prevailing habits, to tell what they do not know.

The root of all our notions, as of all our laws, is to be found in the sentiment of property. It is *my* wife whom you shall not insult; it is *my* house that you shall not enter; it is *my* country that you shall not traduce; and by a species of ultra-mundane appropriation, it is *my* God whom you shall not blaspheme!

How few people there are whose lives are governed entirely from principle rather than inclination. Even those of us who may be endeavoring to live for high purposes, come far short of our aspirations; alas! how very short. How often we find our convictions of right and duty questioning if it might not be as well for us to yield to inclination just for the time, promising our disturbed consciences that we will make up for the present indulgence by more vigorous self denial and strict attention to duty. Vain, fallacious reasoning of a weak nature! we can never make up for one neglected opportunity, one misspent hour, one wrong, selfish act. Once past, the opportunity unimproved, the hour wasted, the act committed, it is beyond our reach to recall, except in thought of regret. We may atone for it, but we can never change the past. Alas! how painfully we are aware of this fact. Then should we all endeavor the more earnestly to make our lives embodiments of principle, for we all know that, after all, the path of duty, though somewhat rugged, is not without sweet pleasures; and let us never follow our inclinations, if they would lead us away from right. Then shall we be permitted at the last to look back upon our lives with satisfaction, feeling that we have done what we could, and that our Father regards us with smiles of approval.

—Premier Mackenzie, at the Simcoe picnic, said he would as soon accept office under a Hottentot as he would under Sir John Macdonald. There is no doubt of it. He would rather associate himself with one having a ranker smell—Cauchon for instance.

—The Montreal *Gazette* has a stinging editorial upon Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's remarks on Sir John. It says: "Mr. Mackenzie has handled too much railway iron or steel of late to make it prudent for him to expose his hands unnecessarily to see if they are clean."

—The fossil remains of a mammoth creature of the antediluvian age were found in excavating near Hazleton, Pa., on Saturday.

Miscellaneous.

NICHOLAS MINTURN,

A STUDY IN A STORY,

BY

J. G. HOLLAND,

AUTHOR OF "SEVENOAKS," "ARTHUR BONNICASTLE," ETC.

CHAPTER I.

WHICH INTRODUCES THE READER TO THE HERO, THE HERO'S HOME, AND SOME OF HIS FRIENDS.

It was a fresh June morning, and Mr. Montgomery Glezen was flying northward, in a railway carriage, along the eastern shore of the Hudson. During the long winter and the tedious spring he had been penned within the city, with only one brief interval, and that was a sad one. Snow, sleet and rain had succeeded each other with tiresome repetition; but, though delayed at every step, the summer had at last fought its way through them all, and at that morning stood upon every height, crowned and acknowledged the queen of the realm.

The heavy dew still held the dust, and he opened the window to catch the fresh air upon his face, and to gaze without obstruction upon the beautiful river. Every sail was up, and the wings mirrored in the lively water were as busy as the wing that hovered over the land. He was flying; the ships were flying; the birds were flying. Flying seemed to be the natural motion on such a morning, for everything that moved; and when he thought of the noisy, toiling, dusty city he had left behind him, the motion became full of a joyous meaning—exalted and exultant; and he wished that he could fly on thus forever.

He passed the long line of Palisades that frowned upon him from the western shore; he skirted the broad stretch of Haverstraw Bay, through the middle of which, stripped to its skeleton, a Titanic steamer was dragging its reluctant train of barges; he ran under the loop-holes of Sing Sing prison, catching glimpses of wicked, wistful eyes, as the train slacked its speed on entering the village; he approached the beautiful Highlands, standing green and glorious in their fresh summer dress; he passed long bridges that crossed the debouchures of tributary streams; he shot through deep rock-cuttings and short tunnels, where the mountains threw their spurs sheer out to the water; and with every curve of the crooked passage, as it clung to the winding shore, he caught new glimpses and fresh forms of beauty that reminded him of all he had dreamed of the Rhine and the Danube.

He was a striking figure himself, and was observed with curious interest by more than one of his fellow-travellers. Thin-visaged, of medium height, with dark hair and eyes, and swarthy complexion, there was that about his mobile and intellectual features which would attract attention anywhere. This morning he was happy. There was a bright light in his eyes, and a smile upon his mouth. He was enjoying the beauty of the changing landscape; enjoying the rush of the train; enjoying his liberty as only a young and sensitive man can enjoy anything. There was a mirthful twinkle, too, in the corners of his eyes, which showed that he only needed opportunity to give himself up to a pleasant companionship as wholly as he had surrendered himself to the inspiring influences of his morning trip.

But he hurried on and on. Once he was conscious of a pause; and the fancy came to him that the train was a huge orchestra, and that the players were tuning the wheels for a new symphony, which soon began with the call of pipes, the ringing of bells, the tremble and shiver of violins, the drone of bassoons, and the rhymic crash of drums. This passed away to make room for other fancies—for his mind was all alive with them.

He past West Point, snugly hidden behind its defiant rocks; he left Cornwall in its restful sprawl at the foot of its mountain; he caught a glimpse of Newburg, shinning like a city of silver among its terraced streets; and then the train slackened, and the station of "Ottercliff" was called.

Mr. Montgomery Glezen had enjoyed the morning so much that he had dreaded to hear the word pronounced which would summon him from his seat. He started up, however, almost fiercely, and was the first man upon the platform. It was but a moment that the train was delayed, and then it whirled away. He felt like a bewildered sailor, stranded upon a quiet beach. Every thing stood strangely still, and it seemed as if the departing train had taken a portion of his life with it. He could now hear the birds sing, and the wind whispering among the tender green leaves. It was hard to adjust himself to the new conditions.

He stood for a few moments, vacantly looking after the train and listening to its retreating roar, when he became conscious that a negro in livery was standing before him, with his hat in his hand.

"Is you de genlm dat Mr. Minturn 'spects dis mornin'?"

"I 'specs I is," replied Glezen, with a laugh.

"De conveyance is on de odder side ob de building," replied Mr. Minturn's man, relieving the visitor of his satchel, and leading the way. "Take a seat in de vehicle, sah."

Glezen was happy once more. The mixture of big words with the old plantation *patois* was charming. He had found something fresh in the way of amusement, and the railway train was at once forgotten, as the carriage started slowly up the long acclivity that led to the gate of one of the largest, oldest and most beautiful ancestral parks which look out upon the Hudson. During the long climb, notwithstanding the new source of interest open to him very broadly in the face of the Ethiopian driver, a memory held him in possession. Six months before, within a week of Christmas, he had passed over the same road, bound for the same house; and he naturally recalled the sad occasion. Mrs. Minturn, the mother of his college friend, had died, and he had gone up to attend the funeral, and to comfort, as much as he could, the dear fellow she had left entirely alone in the world. And now, even at six months' distance, he could not help recalling what she had been to her son. Left early a widow, with this single child, she had lived to see him educated, and to be to him mother, sister, friend, lover—everything; going with him, and living near him at school and college, holding him to virtue by a devoted and absorbing affection, and making his happiness and his good the one business and end of her life.

So, as Glezen enters the gate of the old park of three hundred beautiful acres, he wonders, as he often wondered before, what this young man, who has been left so lonely and so rich, will do with himself. He is rich enough to do anything, or nothing; stay at home, or go anywhere; be nobody, or somebody. What will he do with himself?

The hill surmounted, the horses started off at a livelier pace, and with the new motion, the sober thoughts were left behind. Glezen looked up, and saw the driver casting a furtive glance over his shoulder. He was evidently aching for conversation.

"What shall I call you, my man?" said Glezen.

"Sah?" inquired the darkey, who did not quite understand that form of expression.

"What is your name?"

"Pont, sah," he replied.

"Pont! Pont! That's a very short name. The names didn't quite go round in your family, did they?"

"Mas'r Minturn says he 'specs it must have been Ponchus Pilot, sah."

"Ponchus Pilot?" exclaimed Glezen, with a loud laugh. "Well, that's a big name, but it's got badly worn up."

"Yes, sah, like an old whip, clean smack up to de handle. But I 'specs dat was de real name when I administered my baptism sah," said Pont, with a judicial cock of his eye.

This was to much for Glezen. He laughed loudly, and Pont laughed with him. Then the former said:

"Pont you were not here last winter. How did you get here?"

"Well, sah," responded Pont, I wanted my civil rights, and I jes done came away, sah."

"Ah! Civil rights! What are civil rights, Pont? I live in New York, and I don't know."

"Ye got me dere, Mas'r," replied Pont, with a grin. "I do know what dey is. I knows I got 'em. I knows when I don't like one Mas'r, I kin go to anodder."

"You like your new master, then?"

"Yis, sah; Mas'r Minturn is a genlm; but he's sich a chile! 'Pears like he don't know anything."

"Ah! How's that?"

"Well, sah, when I fust come yer," said Pont, contemplatively, "he says 'What's yer name?' says I, 'Pont, sah.' And then says 'e, 'It must 'a' be'n Ponchus Pilot.' An' says I, 'I don't know what it was when I administered my baptism; but I 'spect dat was it.' An' den says 'e, 'Would ye like me to call ye Mr. Pilot?' I laughed at de chile, an' says I, 'No, call me Pont;' but I see he was a genlm, an' wanted to secure my civil rights. An' then says he, 'Kin ye drive a hoss?' Says I, 'Yis, sah; I was fotched up with hosses.' An' then says 'e, 'Kin ye row a boat?' An' I says, 'Yis, sah, I was fotched up with boats.' An' then says 'e, 'Kin ye milk cows?' 'Yis, sah,' says I, 'I was fotched up with cows.' 'An' kin ye shine boots?' says 'e. 'Yis, sah,' says I, laughin' in 'is eyes. An' den says 'e, 'Pont, how many times have ye been fotched up?' 'Well sah,' says I, thinkin' ob de boots, 'I reckon nigh about a hundred times.' Den 'e laughed powerful, an' says 'e, 'Pont, you'll do;' but he's sich a chile!"

Pont gave a great guffaw at the recollection, but further conversation was shut off by the near approach to the Minturn mansion, and the new subject of interest thus introduced to his much amused passenger.

An old house was something that Montgomery Glezen loved. It was, however, an æsthetic matter with him. He had had no family associations with one; but he read such a house as he would read an old poem. To stand upon an ancient threshold, to wander through old rooms, and to imagine the life that had been lived there,—the brides that had entered there blooming and joyous—the children that had been born there—the feasts, the merry gatherings, the sicknesses, the vigils, the tears that had fallen upon lifeless clay there—the prayers that through long generations had ascended there—the sweetness of domestic life, the tragedies of disappointment and sorrow, the loves, hopes, fears, triumphs, despairs, of which the venerable walls and quaint old furniture had been witnesses—always moved him to tears. And to think that the frail materials around him had outlasted many generations of human life that seemed so precious to him,—what pathos! what mockery! A day in an old house was more precious to him than gold,—though of gold he had but little.

It was winter when he was there before and sorrow for his friend had shut out all other thoughts. As he approached the house, along the road of shining gravel that whimpered under the wheels, he saw that it was old and large, and that it had evidently been added to since it was built though the additions themselves were old and everything had assumed the uniform and mellow tone of age. There was little of architectural beauty or grandeur in the heavy pile; but the well kept lawns around it, the glowing borders of roses, the gravelled walks, and the old trees that drooped in every direction with the weight of their new foliage, were a sufficient preparation for the rich and tasteful interior, of which he had once had a glimpse, and which he had many times longed to see again.

He alighted, but no one welcomed him, or noticed his arrival. There was not even the sound of a human voice within hearing; but the door stood wide open to the morning breeze, and he entered quietly and looked about him. In the centre of the hall lay the skin of a huge tiger, the head stuffed, and the eyes glaring upon him. Opening out to the right was a billiard-room, ornamented on its walls with bows and arrows, and old muskets, and pairs of branching antlers, and other insignia of sporting tastes and habits which showed that the older Minturns had been fond of the fields and woods. Beyond this picturesque recess, further up the hall, and bracing its right wall, there stood a massive oak settee, black with age, and rich with carving,—a trophy of travel brought by some wandering Minturn from a spoiled Venetian palace, who, with the rare treasure, must also have brought the cabinets and trousseau-chests that announced their kinship from the opposite side of the grand apartment. The grinning statue of an Ethiopian stood at the foot of the old winding staircase, holding in its hands a many-branching candelabrum. There were ponderous vases, illuminated with dragons and other barbarous designs; there were old tapestries, some of them framed, and others suspended by their hems, or thrown carelessly over chairs and lounges, with coarse bric-a-brac piled here and there; but everything strong, artistic, harmonious. Glezen's eyes rejoiced in it all. The lavish cost, the antique tone, the sombre splendor, the strange harmony, moved him like music; and he stood still for long minutes, taking in the scene in all its details, until it had fixed itself indelibly upon his memory.

Then, with a light step, he passed on up the hall, leaving a beautiful modernized libray opening upon his right, and catching a glimpse upon his left of the generous dining-room, with its old carved buffet. Entering the drawing-room, he found the windows open to the floor, and saw his friend through one of them, seated on the outmost edge of the broad piazza, evidently in a brown study. Nicholas Minturn had heard nothing. He was entirely alone, and his thoughts were wandering up and down the world.

With noiseless steps, Glezen approached the open piano, sat down and began to play. For ten minutes he revelled in an improvisation of which he could only have been capable after such an experience as this lavish June morning had conferred upon him. At first Nicholas started, wheeled suddenly around, then walked to the window and looked in. He longed to rush in and greet his guest, but he doubted whether it would be courteous to interrupt him, and he wanted to hear the music.

As Nicholas folds his arms and bows his head, leaning against the window-frame, we may look at him. Tall, strongly built, with fine blue eyes and light hair, a generous whisker, and altogether an English look, we find him sufficiently prepossessing.

As he still stands there, let us talk a little more about him. When he comes to speak, we shall find him a little English in his manner too,—a little brusque and impulsive, and somewhat hesitating in his talk; for hesitation in speech, which in America is cousin of a gaucherie, is in England the mother of a grace. He is a young man who has, in the parlance of the neighborhood, been "tied to his mother's apron-strings." Well, there are worse things in the world than being tied to a good woman's apron-strings,—being tied to a bad woman's apron-strings, for instance, or not being tied to a woman's apron-strings at all. It has, at least, kept him pure and unsuspecting. A woman may look into his blue eyes without finding there anything more offensive, in the way of question or suggestion, than she would meet in looking into a mountain spring. He is a clean man simple in his tastes, hearty in his friendships, but utterly lonely, and without definite aims. The society of young men of his own position is distasteful to him. To them, he is slow, if not a simpleton. The one business of ministering to her who had been so devoted to him has been taken out of his hands, and for six weary months the world has seemed empty and meaningless to him. Glezen understands him, and loves him, and has come to spend the day with him, and bid him good-bye; for he has persuaded him to go to Europe, and thus make a break in his monotonous existence, and a beginning of life.

Glezen brought his fantasia to a closing touch, and then, entirely conscious that his friend was listening to him, exclaimed:

"Well! If this isn't the most inhospitable old dungeon I ever found myself in! Not a man, woman or child to greet a fellow! When I come a hundred miles again to see a friend, I'll telegraph in advance to know whether he's out of bed."

Nicholas rushed forward, seized Glezen in his arms, and said:

"My good fellow, you don't mean that. You can't mean that you think me capable of slighting you. I assure you I'm more than glad to see you."

Glezen released himself and stood off with folded arms. Then, with a serious voice and face, he said:

"Nicholas, this won't do. It's all very well for you to put on airs of contrition and cordiality, when you find that you have provoked your friends; but I tell you it won't do. It's too transparent. This carelessness, this lawlessness, is one of the most serious faults of your character; and now if you'll be kind enough to tell me when the next return train passes, and send me to it, I shall trouble you no further."

"But, Glezen, you can't mean it," expostulated Nicholas.

"Mean it! Of course I mean it. Do you suppose a New York lawyer has to leave his business and quit the city to do his lying?"

"What can I do?" said Nicholas, going forward and taking Glezen's reluctant hand, "to convince you that I love you, and am glad to see you?"

"Nothing, nothing," said Glezen, solemnly shaking his head. "It is too late. You should have come to the station and received me with open arms. You should at least have been waiting for me, and looking for me at the door, and prepared me for that horrible tiger that almost scared my life out of me."

"Yes, that's true, and I am sorry. But I've been terribly bothered by this horrible journey, and I didn't think. Come, now, what can I do for you?"

"My own, my long lost brother! This terrible estrangement shall no longer continue. Give me a cigar, and the past shall all be forgotten," said Glezen, dropping suddenly from tragedy, and putting his arm around Nicholas and leading him out upon the piazza.

Both sat down, and looked into each other's face and smiled.

"Glezen," said Nicholas, "what's the fun of joking? You never know what a joke is going to do, or when he's going to do it."

"Nicholas," responded Glezen, "I wish you were a girl. If I could find a girl half as good as you are, I would marry her in five minutes. What do you say to that?"

"It strikes me it would be rather sudden."

Glezen laughed and said:

"Perhaps it would, but there's nothing like taking a woman by surprise. And now, speaking of girls, Nicholas, you know you look upon me as a sort of father. At any rate, that is the relation I assume, with all the crushing responsibilities that go with it. There's nothing for you but to get married."

"Why don't you get married yourself?" inquired Nicholas.

"Well, you know I have a piano-forte," replied Glezen, soberly.

"Is it all the same?"

"Not exactly," said Glezen, "but they are both musical instruments, you know. Some people take to the violin, and some to the cornet. We can't all play on the same thing, without making the music of life too monotonous."

"But your piano never turns round and tries to play on you," said Nicholas.

Glezen laughed.

"Oh, you're afraid, are you?"

"Well, you know how fond I was of my mother, but I could never could see the fun of girls. They giggle so; and a fellow never knows what they're going to do."

"What do you want to know what they're going to do for?" inquired Glezen. "Besides," he continued, "they all stop giggling when they get married. A rooster never crows after his head is cut off."

"Is it all the same?" inquired Nicholas again.

"My boy, you are frivolous. If there's anything I despise it's a trifler. Now listen to me. You have nothing in the world to do—after you travel, of course—but to get married. This beautiful home now so lonely, can be made as bright and full of life and music as any home in the world. You can be the head of a family. You can have children around you to whom you may be as much as your mother has been to you."

Nicholas recognized genuine earnestness in Glezen's closing tone. He was touched by the allusion to his mother; but with perfect simplicity and earnestness he responded:

"Glezen, I never could see the fun of children. If a fellow could find them all grown up, it would be nice, but you never know what they're going to do. 'Pon my word,' I believe a little baby would kill me. I always want to run when I hear one cry, and half a dozen of 'em would make me wild."

"How can you talk so about innocent children?" exclaimed Glezen. "You're a brute."

"It's all very well to talk about innocent children; but they fight like tigers, and get mad and scream like cats. You know they do," responded Nicholas with heated earnestness.

"Nicholas," said Glezen gravely, "I little suspected the depth of your depravity. I see before you a terrible future. This house is evidently to become the castle of a giant, who will destroy all the children that approach it. My young friend Nick will become the old Nick to all this neighborhood. And he might be a respectable and useful character!"

Nicholas heard the last word, but he had not followed his companion's banter. He was wondering what it was that made him so different from all his friends. They were easy, facile, readily adapted to changes of society, circumstance and condition; slid from just to earnest without a shock; were fond of frolics and games, and quick to enjoy all that came to them of change. Here was Glezen, with a ready tongue, bothering him with badinage and pushing him with honest brotherly counsel in the same breath. He loved him, but the trouble was that he "never knew what he was going to do."

"Speaking of character," said Nicholas, with a vague idea that he was continuing the conversation in a logical way, "did it ever occur to you that I haven't any character—any flavor, so to speak? The fact is I'm just a pudding without any sauce—nutritious enough, perhaps, but confoundedly insipid. A woman would never get tired of you. You have as many flavors as a drug-shop."

"Probably," said Glezen, "and mostly unpleasant ones; and now let me tell you a thing to lay up in your memory for your everlasting comfort. Nothing wears like bread and butter, and sensible women know it. These highly flavored and variously flavored men are just those who play the devil with women's lives. They are usually selfish, volatile, unreliable; but so far as you need flavor you'll get it. Travel will help you to it. Age and a voyage across the sea improve the flavor of wine, they say, and I don't see why they shouldn't be good for men."

"Well," said Nicholas, "I don't see the fun of travel. It's such an indefinite thing, you know."

"But you have your plans, my boy; what are you talking about?"

"Yes, I have two or three plans," said Nicholas, a broad smile overspreading his handsome face. "If I don't like it I shall come back. That's one plan; and then you see I've had no end of old ladies who have been to see me with their daughters. It seems as if all the boobies and bores had been to Europe. One of 'em says: 'Oh, Mr. Minturn, you must think of me when you are in the Catacombs;' and another says: 'you must think of me when you are at the Tomb of Napoleon;' and one gushing creature says I really must think of her when I'm on the Rhigi. So I'll just go to those places and think of those women, though what good it does a woman to have a fellow think of her in the Catacombs, is more than I know."

"Well, that's an original plan of travel, anyway," exclaimed Glezen, with a hearty laugh. "Talk about your not having any flavor! Why, that's delicious. And are you to have no company?"

"None."

"And you will sail to-morrow?"

"Yes, I believe that is the arrangement."

"And those are your plans?"

"Yes," replied Nicholas. "I'm just going to improve my flavor by visiting the the Catacombs, and meditating on females."

Glezen put his head in his hands, and thought. He was very fond of his friend, and very much amused by him; and though he liked to hear him talk, and enjoyed the ludicrous side of the matter, he was sadly concerned in the aimlessness and indifference with which he regarded the great enterprise before him. He had had much to do in bringing Nicholas to a determination to travel; and now he saw that the heart of the latter was not in the enterprise at all. He was going to Europe because he had been advised to go. People had seen him holding to a voluntary confinement, and as soon as the word "travel" was mentioned, all had conspired to forward the undertaking with their congratulations and their counsels.

At last Glezen looked up and said:

"Nicholas, you'll fall in with lots of pleasant people. You'll find yourself the member of a party before you leave the steamer. It's always so, particularly with a young and handsome man who happens to be rich. Don't anticipate any trouble, Providence always has an eye out and a hand ready for those who can't take care of themselves."

Nicholas was saved the trouble of responding to this comforting suggestion by the ringing of the door-bell, and the entrance of the village lawyer, to whose hands he had confided the charge of his estate. For a long hour, Glezen was left to himself, while Nicholas and his man of affairs were closeted in the library. He visited the stables, held a characteristic conversation with Pont, strolled over the grounds, looked into the boat-house, and wondered at the dispensation of Providence which had placed all the good things of this wise world in the hands of one who did not know how to use them, and had marked out a hard path for himself, who, he imagined, could use them with fine advantage. He had no complaint to make, for he was a manly fellow. He indulged in no envy, for he loved his friend. Indeed, he believed that Nicholas was as manly as himself. He knew that he was a thousand times better prepared to meet the temptations of life than himself. Certainly, wealth had not spoiled Nicholas; and he was not certain that wealth would not have spoiled Montgomery Glezen.

At the close of the interview in the library, the early country dinner was announced, and on entering the dining-room Glezen was presented to his friend's housekeeper, Mrs. Fleming, and to his lawyer, Mr. Bellamy Gold. Nicholas explained to Glezen that Mrs. Fleming was his mother's friend, whom she had known and loved all her life, and said that, for his mother's sake, she had undertaken to look after him, and to guide his house.

Mrs. Fleming protested that, while she had loved the young man's mother as she had never loved any other woman, no son could be more affectionate or more worthy of affection than she had found Nicholas to be.

Mrs. Fleming was a Quaker in her creed and in her dress. Her face was bright with intelligence, and fine in every feature—a gray-haired woman with a youthful spirit, to whom not only Nicholas felt himself irresistibly attracted. She was one of those women to whom any young man could easily open his heart at a moment's notice. Glezen saw, with an admiration which painted itself on his expressive face, the affectionate and respectable relations that exist between this lady and the young master of the house,—the almost motherly fondness that manifested itself upon one side; the half-gallant, half-filial feeling that prevailed upon the other. He apprehended at once the reason that Nicholas could remain so contentedly at home.

When Mrs. Fleming had completed her first offices of hospitality at the board, she took up a letter that a servant had placed at her plate, and begged the privilege of opening it. As she read it, her face lighted with pleasure, and she said:

"Nicholas, here is some good news for thee."

"Tell us what it is," said the young man.

"The Bensons are going on the 'Ariadne'—on the same steamer with thee. No," she added, after reading further, "only Mr. Benson and his ward, Miss Larkin, with her companion. She is a wretched invalid. I suppose the voyage is for her benefit."

"But I don't know Mr. Benson," said Nicholas, disappointed.

"I shall have the privilege of giving thee a letter of introduction," said Mrs. Fleming.

"He's a good man to know, of course?" said Nicholas.

"Oh! he's what they call a model man," responded Mrs. Fleming—"a man without reproach—more respected, more trusted than any man I know."

"Well," said Nicholas, "if he's a model man, I should like to know him. A model is just what I'm after. I fancy there's stuff enough in me, if I only had a model."

"Nicholas," said Glezen, "you are not polite to your guests. Mr. Gold, here, is a model man. I am a model man. I say it with profound modesty. I come up here and display my perfections to you, and off you go, wandering after strange gods. Y u deliberately trample on the commonest notions of friendship and hospitality."

"Glezen, what's the fun of fooling?" inquired Nicholas.

Mrs. Fleming laughed. She had read Glezen in a glance, and fully appreciated the temptation to banter which such a nature as that of Nicholas presented to him. So she said:

"I fancy a model man must be a man who never changes,—one who never laughs, never cries, is never rude, never weak, is always the same, governed by principle, and can stand and be looked at years at a time."

"Can a fellow love him?" inquired Nicholas.

"Well, I suppose his wife and children love him; but everybody respects him, and everybody trusts him. He is treasurer of everything. I suppose he holds in trust the money of more widows and orphans than any other man in New York."

The last remark aroused the attention of Mr. Bellamy Gold. Up to this time he had been quietly engaged with his dinner, and had evidently regarded himself as an outsider. His observation and his quick lawyer's instincts had taught him that no man is liable to be crowned with a great many trusts who does not seek them, and make their possession a part of the policy of his life. His client was about to pass into the intimate companionship of this man, and the prospect was not a pleasant one.

"A model man—begging your pardon, Mrs. Fleming—" said Mr. Bellamy Gold, "is a made-up man. At least, that is what my observation has taught me. He has shaped everything in him to a policy. Most of the model men I have known have shaped themselves to do just this. Now I don't know Mr. Benson, of course. He may be an exception, but I wouldn't trust a model man as far as I could see him. He is always a pretty piece of patchwork, cut down here, padded there, without angles, and without any more palatable indi iduality than—than—that plate of squash."

Here Mr. Bellamy Gold tapped the plate with his knife, as if the question were settled and there were nothing more to be said upon the subject. He had at least said enough to put his unsuspecting client upon his guard, and to leave an amused and curious look upon the faces of his companions.

Mrs. Fleming broke the silence that followed the somewhat bumptious remarks of the lawyer by saying that it would at least be pleasant for Nicholas to know somebody on board, and he could make much or little of the acquaintance, as might seem best to him.

"But what about this ward of the model man?" inquired Glezen. "Is she handsome—interesting?"

"I shall tell thee nothing about her. She has had a sad life, and deserves all the courtesy it is in any man's power to bestow upon her."

"The vista opens," said Glezen. "I see it all,—interesting invalid,—a polite and intriguing guardian—a susceptible young man in independent circumstance—moonlight evenings on the great and wide sea,—the whole thing confided to Glezen as the young man's next friend,—nuptials,—and happy forever after!"

All rose from the table with a laugh, and the afternoon and evening were quickly passed away in receiving calls and attending to the never ending last things that must be done previous to a long absence from home.

On the following morning, a light box of luggage was sent down to the station, and Nicholas and his friend soon followed it. Pont was silent. "Mas'r Minturn" was going away, and the place would be very lonely without him. As for Nicholas, he was in a kind of maze. He did not wish to go away; he had no pleasure in anticipation but that of getting back; he wondered why, with all his wealth at command, he should be sent around into places that he did not care for; and, for once in his life at least, he envied Glezen, for Glezen knew "what he was going to do."

"Good-bye," he said, taking the honest darkey's hand as the train approached which was to bear him away. "Good-bye! God bless you! I shall come back if I don't enjoy myself."

"It's a good place to come back to, sah. It's a salubr'ous elevation here, sah," said Pont, drawing back, and lifting his hat.

"Pont," said Glezen, "I shall yearn for you. Not a day, not an hour will pass in which my heart will not go out to you with unspeakable tenderness."

Then he put both hands upon the uncovered, woolly head, and pronounced some sort of benediction that left the fellow laughing through his tears; and then, with its added burden, the train whirled away, leaving Pont to drive slowly back to the house, talking sadly to himself all the way.

TO BE CONTINUED.

High ritual is on the increase in London. Thirty-nine churches now celebrate daily communion, against eleven last year; 340 have surpliced choirs, against 114; 35 have eucharistic vestments, against 14; 39 display candles on the altar, and since 1867 the use of incense has been extended from three churches to sixteen.

General News.

Storming and Recapture of the Lovtcha Redoubt.

TERRIBLE SCENES OF SLAUGHTER—FORCED TO FALL BACK.

(From the London Daily News.)

Left Wing of the Russian Army, Lovtcha Road, Sept. 12, 1877.

Skobeloff and Emeritinsky, in order to begin the attack on their side upon the redoubt, had to advance their troops on to the hill immediately fronting the redoubts in the bend of the Sofia road. It was from this hill that the attack had been made upon Skobeloff four days before, and the hill had since been abandoned by the Turks except a few skirmishers. Skobeloff advanced at eleven o'clock to take possession of this hill. This was the beginning of it. I have not yet been able to learn whether the Turks meant a general attack upon the whole Russian line, or whether it was a sudden movement caused by Skobeloff's advance. At any rate the Turkish attack spread from the Lovtcha road over Plevna and up the Radisova ridge. In the middle of this ridge is a low hill or hump. From this point down to the end of the ridge which is scarcely a mile from Plevna, the Russians had planted twenty-eight guns, the greater part of which were not more than one thousand or one thousand two hundred yards from the Turkish redoubts and trenches and were a continual threat and danger to the Turks. It seems that they had suddenly decided to try and carry the Radisova ridge, and the attack here was principally against the hump or hill already spoken of, opposite one of their own redoubts.

I will now relate the events which occurred on the Russian extreme left, commanded by Prince Meritinsky and General Skobeloff. While the battle was raging in front and to the right of me, it raged with no less fury round the redoubts and on the other side of the Lovtcha road; but up to the moment of of the second repulse of Kriloff's, Skobeloff had not yet made the assault. He had well prepared the ground, however. At four o'clock he had brought down twenty pieces of artillery to the upper end of the ridge overlooking Plevna. Not more than a thousand yards distant from the redoubt I saw an immense volume of smoke rising and heard a terrible thunder, which was not more than five or six hundred yards away on my left. It was evident that Skobeloff, risking his artillery in this advanced position, was determined to make a desperate effort to capture the redoubt in front of him.

I have already described the positions here, and now only need refer to them to make the description understood. The redoubt Skobeloff was to attack was a double redoubt in the bend of the Lovtcha road down near Plevna. He had advanced his troops down the slope of the mountain to within easy range. As the Turks immediately opened fire upon him from the redoubt, he returned the fire with steadiness and precision, putting his men under cover as much as possible, his cannon pouring a steady stream of shell and canister into the redoubt as well. In fact, he worked his cannon so much that several pieces have been spoiled. He had evidently determined to risk everything to capture this redoubt, and if Plevna were not taken it would not be his fault. For three hours he kept up this fire, and just after Kriloff's second repulse, the Turkish fire having somewhat relaxed, dominated by the Russians, he thought the moment had come for making the assault.

He had four regiments of the line and four battalions of sharpshooters. Still keeping up his murderous fire, he formed under its cover two regiments, the Vladimirski and the Zoolski, in the little hollow at the foot of the low hill on which was built the redoubt, together with two battalions of sharpshooters, not more than 2,100 yards from the scarp. Then placing himself in the best position for watching the result, he ceased fire and ordered the advance. He ordered the assaulting party not to fire, and they rushed forward with their guns on their shoulders, with music playing and banners flying, and disappeared in the fog and smoke. Skobeloff is the only general who places himself near enough to feel the pulse of the battle. The advancing column was indistinctly seen, a dark mass in the fog and smoke. Feeling, as it were, every throb of the battle, he saw this line begin to waver and hesitate. Upon the instant he hurled forward a rival regiment to support, and again watched the result. This new force carried the mass further on with its momentum; but the Turkish redoubt flamed and smoked, and poured forth such a torrent of bullets that the line was again shaken. Skobeloff stood in the showers of balls unhurt. All his escort were killed or wounded, even to the little Kirghis, who received a bullet in the shoulder. Again he saw the line hesitate and waver, and he flung his fourth and last regiment, the Libausky on the glacis. Again the new wave carried the preceding ones forward, until they were almost on the scrap; but that deadly shower of bullets poured upon them; men dropped by hundreds, and the result still remained doubtful. The line once more wavered and hesitated. Not a moment was to be lost if the redoubt was to be carried.

Skobeloff had now only two battallions of sharpshooters left, the best in his detachments. Putting himself at the head of these, he dashed forward on horseback. He picked up the stragglers; he reached the waving, fluctuating mass, and gave it the inspiration of his own courage and instruction. He picked the whole mass up and carried it forward with a rush and a cheer. The whole redoubt was a mass of flame and smoke, from which screams, shouts and cries of agony and defiance arose, with the deep-mouthed bellowing of the cannon, and above all the steady, awful crash of that deadly rifle fire. Skobeloff's sword was cut in two in the middle. Then a moment later, when just on the point of leaping the ditch, horse and man rolled together to the ground, the horse dead or wounded, the rider untouched. He sprang to his feet with a shout; then with a formidable, savage yell the whole mass of men streamed over the ditch, over the scarp and counterscarp, over the parapet, and swept into the redoubt like a hurricane. Their bayonets made short work of the Turks still remaining. Then a joyous cheer told that the redoubt was captured, and that at last one of the defences of Plevna was in the hands of the Russians.

Skobeloff had the redoubt. The question now was how to hold it. It was dominated by the redoubt of Krishina on the left already spoken of. It was exposed at the Plevna side to the fire of sharpshooters, and to the Turkish forces in the wood bordering the Sophia road, and open to the fire of the entrenched camp. There was a cross fire coming from three different points. At daylight next morning the Turks opened fire from all sides. The distance from the redoubt at Krishina had, of course, been accurately measured, and the guns dropped shells into the redoubt with the utmost precision on the exposed sides. The back of the redoubt was a solid rock, on which it was impossible to erect a parapet: all the earth had been used for the construction of the parapets on the other side. It was evident that the position was untenable unless the entrenched camp on the other side of Plevna and the Krishina redoubt could be taken. Skobeloff renewed his demand for reinforcements made the evening before. Although his losses had been great, the spirit of his troops was so good that with another regiment he was willing to undertake to capture the redoubt and the entrenched camp, or he would undertake to hold the positions until something could be attempted in some other quarter. The Grivica redoubt had also been carried by the Roumanians and Russians under Gen. Shnitnikoff. Could one or two more positions be carried during Wednesday, say the Krishina redoubt and one entrenched camp on the same ridge as the Grivica redoubt, the fall of Plevna might be considered certain. At sunrise the Turks began an attack upon the captured redoubt, and the storm of battle again raged with fury here while all was quiet everywhere else. The desperate attack of the Turks was repulsed. Another attack was made and another repulse, and this continued all day long, until the Turks had attacked and been beaten five successive times.

The Russian losses were becoming fearful. General Skobeloff had lost, he thinks, 2,000 men in attacking the redoubt. By the afternoon he had lost 3,000 more in holding it, while his battallions shrivelled up and shrank away as if by magic. One battalion of sharp shooters had been reduced to 150 men. A company which had been 180 was now 40. An immense proportion of officers were killed or wounded only. Only one commander of a regiment is alive; scarcely a head of a battalion is left. Two officers of the staff are killed, one of whom was Verestchagin, brother of the great artist. Another brother was wounded. General Dobrovolsky, commander of sharpshooters, was killed. One officer was blown to pieces by the explosion of a caisson. Captain Kuraphtkin, chief of the staff, standing beside this officer, had his hair singed, and suffered a severe contusion. Only General Skobeloff himself remained untouched. He seems to bear a charmed life. He visited the redoubt three or four times during the day, encouraging the soldiers, telling them help would soon arrive; Plevna would soon be taken; victory would soon crown their efforts; telling them it was the final decisive blow struck for their country; for the honor and glory of the Russian arms, and they always replied with the same cheery shouts, while their numbers were dwindling away by hundreds. He again and again sent for reinforcements, and again and again informed the Commander-in-Chief that the position was untenable. The afternoon wore away and no reinforcements came. General Levitsky, as I have been informed, formally refused reinforcements either because he thought the position, in spite of General Skobeloff's representations, was tenable, or because he had no reinforcements to give. General Kriloff on his own responsibility sent the remnant of a regiment which had attacked the redoubt, which I saw rush forward and then back through the Indian cornfield. Of the 2,500 there were barely 1,000 left, so it was utterly incapable of going into action that day, and even this regiment arrived too late. General Skobeloff had left the redoubt at 4 o'clock to go to his tent on a wooded hill opposite. He had been there scarcely an hour when he was informed that the Turks were again attacking the right flank on the Lovtcha road immediately above Plevna. He galloped forward to see, and was met by an orderly with the news that the Turks were also attacking the redoubt a sixth time. He dashed forward towards the redoubt in hopes of reaching it in time, but was met by a stream of his own men flying back. They were exhausted by forty-eight hours' incessant fighting, and were worn out, hungry, and dying of thirst and fatigue.

Owing to the inactivity of the Russians during the day the Turks had been enabled to collect an overwhelming force, which had made one last desperate effort and had succeeded in driving the Russians out.

One bastion was held till the last by a young officer, whose name I regret I have forgotten, with a handful of men. They refused to fly, and were slaughtered to the last man.

It was just after this that I met General Skobeloff, the first time that day. He was in a fearful state of excitement and fury. His uniform was covered with mud and filth; his sword broken; his cross of St. George twisted round his shoulder; his face black with powder and smoke; his eyes haggard and bloodshot; his voice quite gone. He spoke in a hoarse whisper. I never before saw such a sight as he presented. I saw him again in his tent at night. He was quite calm and collected. He said, "I have done my best, I could do no more. My detachment is half destroyed; my regiments do not exist; I have no officers left; they sent me no reinforcements, and I have lost three guns." They were three or four guns which he placed in the redoubt upon taking it, only one of which his retreating troops had been able to carry off. "Why did they refuse you reinforcements?" I asked. Who was to blame?" "I blame nobody," he replied. "It was the will of God."

Travel, Adventure and National Customs.

IN NEW ORLEANS.—The quadroons of New Orleans are very handsome; and it is an undoubted fact that there is more beauty to be found among them than any other class. At the quadroon balls a few octoroons will also occasionally be seen. The quadroons dress with as much taste as their more favored white sisters. They are generally of symmetrical build, small feet and hands, regular features and very expressive eyes. It is rare to meet one of them that has not, at least, an ordinary common school education, while some have a moderate degree of culture and are fair musicians. In the ballroom they appear to advantage, becomingly and modestly attired, good dancers and easy in conversation. They are not considered as belonging to the vulgar class. The French quadroons are descended from the best Creole families. The quadroons are mostly acquainted with their parent stock, and take great pride in mentioning that they are allied to this or that one of the first families. The female quadroons very rarely associate with the black people of either sex. They are devoted to the place of their birth, and few of them ever leave there. Strange to say, the females greatly outnumber the males.

MODES OF SALUTATION.—It is a little singular that while with us the uncovering of the head is regarded as a mark of respect, among the Orientals the very reverse is true. The Turks regard it as an act of positive irreverence to remove the hat or cap in entering a house of prayer. The Japanese take off their slippers, and in other parts of the East they remove one of their sandals if they meet a friend out of doors, and one of their stockings if he calls upon them at home. These customs must date back to a very remote antiquity, as we may infer from the direction given to Moses,—"Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." It is rather a beautiful way they have in New Guinea of greeting an acquaintance by the placing of green leaves, which are the symbol of life, on the top of their heads. The sight presented in New Zealand, when two persons meet who have not seen each other for some time, must be rather ludicrous to a bystander, however touching it may be to those immediately concerned. As soon as they come together each of the parties envelopes himself in his mat and covers his face all but one eye. They then squat down on the ground opposite to each other, and begin to weep with all their might, the fountain of tears on both sides seeming to be almost inexhaustible. After they have wept as long as the occasion requires, they approach and press their noses together for some time, closing the performance with a series of short and vigorous grunts; after which they are ready to enter upon general conversation. One mode of salutation which prevails in certain of the Pacific islands must call into action some gymnastic skill, as it consists in raising the left foot, passing it lightly over the right leg, and then rubbing the foot on the face. In certain quarters gentlemen of fashion salute each other in the street by striking the knobs of their canes together, which they carry with them for the purpose, instead of lifting their hats as we do. The absence of any head covering may have driven them to this *nobby* substitute.

TOWER OF LONDON.—At the present moment the officer of Works is engaged in clearing out and restoring the chapel, with the precincts of the Tower of London, known as St. Peter's ad vincular. It was here that the state prisoners who died in the Tower, or were beheaded, were generally interred, but according to the custom, in plain deal coffins, and always without plates, by which their bodies might be subsequently identified. Luckily, at this time, the Secretary to the office of Works is a gentleman who, by his writings as well as by such portions of his collections as have passed into the possession of the South Kensington Museum, shows himself to be a student and an artist, and it is owing to his reverent care that, in clearing out the vaults of the Tower chapel, the dead have given up some of their secrets. The Tower records have been carefully searched, and the information has been applied to each coffin as it was brought to light. First, almost, among them was one lying far down the nave containing bones, which, according to the opinion of the surgeon, were those of a woman of at least sixty or seventy years of age. The records show that in some such spot was interred the body of Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, whom Henry VIII. caused to be beheaded in 1541. Near the altar, "in a common elm tree chest made to put arrows in," were the remains of another woman, young and delicately made, and whose "lyttel necke," it would give a headsman so little trouble to sever. These are almost certainly those of Anne Boleyn. Not far off, the diggers came upon the remains of what must have been a man of more than ordinary stature; and, on comparing contemporary chronicles with the official records, these were identified as the remains of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. Of his daughter, the unhappy Lady Jane Grey, no trace has yet been discovered, and it is feared that in her case, as probably in that of many others, the later comers have disturbed the resting-places of the original occupants, and as in no case was there even the pretence of honor or respect shown to the remains of state criminals, it is not improbable that Lady Jane Grey and her coffin may have long since been ground to powder. Amongst other persons buried in the chapel may be mentioned Sir John Eliot, the Duke of Monmouth, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and the Lords Balmerino, Kilmarnock, and Lovat, implicated in the Scottish rebellion of 1745.

The farmers in the Western States are following the very opposite course to farmers in Canada, and are marketing their grain in enormous quantities. The bountiful harvest and movement of it are showing a marked improvement in trade. A New York contemporary, referring to the matter and to the state of the market, says that "the product of agricultural labor is abundant and in good demand at fair prices. So much at least is secure; and as the trade in these products is one of the most important factors in our national prosperity we have one step toward better times now solidly laid down."

The *Kilkenny Journal* says: "Everybody without the aid of statistics, is aware that Ireland has passed, and is passing, from a tillage country into grass land, and further it will be borne in mind that two-and a-half millions of souls—the number of the population of Switzerland—have left our shores within the last quarter of a century! The Government statistics, now to hand, authoritatively tell us that enormous as has been the increase of grass land instead of tillage, equally enormous is the decrease of stock—of sheep and cattle upon the now Grass Island! Ten years ago the number of sheep in Ireland touched five millions; in 1877 there are but 3,080,178."

...ordinary Scene.

THE QUARREL THAT SCANDALIZED A CONGREGATION OF ENGLISH RITUALISTS.

(From the Hampshire Advertiser.)

TO THE EDITOR:

SIR: On Sunday evening last I attended a Ritualistic church in the country, where an ultra-Ritualistic young curate has been officiating lately in the absence of vicar. I heard several times that the reckless innovations of this young gentleman had greatly scandalized the congregation. Going into church about ten minutes before the service began I saw two large thick wax candles in jewelled candlesticks, also a large gilt crucifix on the altar, and two jars of flowers. The candles were about half burned. Never having seen anything of the kind in a Protestant Church before, and acting on the impulse I felt to remove them, I took and safely deposited the hardware goods in a pew mid-way down the aisle, leaving the flowers on the table. In a few minutes the curate came out of the vestry, and looking aghast at the transformation scene on the altar. He faced the congregation but no one spoke. Eventually, however, the sacrilegious offender was pointed out to him.

Come up to me (a perfect stranger to him), he asked what I had done with the candlesticks I had taken from the altar. Pointing to the floor of the pew I sat in, I said,

"There they are."

Curate—Then give them up, sir.

Answer—I sha'n't.

Curate—You won't?

Answer—No!

Curate—I will have you removed.

Answer—Do so.

As he passed the altar he bowed and went forward to the vestry, but the choir refused to assist him. Then he returned to the altar steps, and falling down on his knees he prostrated himself before the empty table, crossing himself more than once and manœuvring in some odd way with his hands and arms. Thinking he had done quite enough, I hissed him. He rose, and again bowing to the altar, came towards me.

Curate—Will you leave the church?

Answer—No, I sha'n't.

Curate—You won't!

Answer—No.

Curate—Then I shall send for a policeman.

Answer—Do so. The sooner you do it the better.

Ritualistic clergyman in general presume very much upon the respect quiet country people have for their sacred calling. If anything they choose to do happens to be unlawful, that never troubles them in the least. Sometimes they glory in doing it. But let any one else act in a high-handed way towards them they are off for the policeman directly. The policeman the curate had sent for now arrived, and keeping his helmet on his head in church, requested me to step out of the pew. I refused.

"Where are the candlesticks from the altar?" he asked.

"There they are, on the floor, the proper place for them," I said, "and you be advised—don't you interefere with me. This is my parish church and pew, and I dare either you or the churchwardens to remove me."

The curate then said, "You are breaking the law, sir."

So I said, "And what are you doing, pray? You are both breaking the law and breaking your oath."

Looking very indignant, he said, "I represent the vicar, and I give you in charge."

"You," I said, "representing the Pope. That's who you represent. You did just now, on the altar, when I hissed you."

After a few moments' silence, Mr. Policeman stepped up to me; but just then a voice from near the door called out sharply, "Don't you touch him," and he hesitated. The curate turned round, and finding none of the congregation were for him asked me if I should interrupt the service if he proceeded.

"I interrupt the service? Certainly not." I said, "If you keep within bounds."

So he proceeded. The fact is, Mr. Editor, what these young priests everywhere strive after is to have people in leading strings. Englishmen want none of that, and what's more, wont have it. Confession and absolution they think rubbish. I should say, from the manner this congregation treated the whole affair, that the great body of England Churchmen only tolerate Ritualism for the sake of peace; that they have no hearty sympathy with it and would gladly see it quietly overturned. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A CHURCH OF ENGLAND PROTESTANT.

The Horse Malady.

AN ABLE VETERINARY SURGEON'S OPINION OF THE DISEASE—REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

(From the New York Sun.)

The sudden and fatal disease which has carried off fourteen horses in Madison, N. J., in the last few days has not yet spread to the surrounding country. No new cases appeared on either yesterday or the day before. Judge F.S. Lathrop lost one horse on Wednesday, after a sickness of forty-eight hours. But four cases are known by the veterinary surgeons to remain in danger. Many horses are recovering slowly from slight attacks of the disease. They are excessiyely weak, and when taken out for exercise by grooms, although they kick and plunge about for a minute or two in evident delight and returning health, they tire out very quick and have to be pulled back to the stall by the halter. Some have died of weakness after the disease had left them. There remain about a dozen sick, some of which must die. They are owned by Mr. Sniffed, J. D. Scofield, Hugh Toller F.S. Lathrop, Martin Corkett, and others. The crisis usually comes on the third or fourth day after the horse is taken sick.

Since the recital in the Sun of the facts about the malady, the stables where sickness exists have been visited by many veterinary surgeons from Central New Jersey and from this city, to ascertain the cause and nature of the disease, and to find, if possible, some sure remedy in case the disease should break out in other parts of the State. Dr. Lockhart, of this city, on Monday took home for analysis some portions of a horse's throat, but has yet made no report of his conclusions, if he has reached any.

The surgeons cannot agree upon what to call the disease. Some, like J.C. Dunstin, V.S., of Morristown, say that it is diphtheria, and that it is caused by air poison. Others, like P.R. Courtney, V.S., of Westfield, are certain that it is cerebro spinal meningitis due to malaria. The views and treatment of the former were published in full in the Sun on Wednesday; but the opinion of the latter, who is a graduate of the London Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, is entitled to consideration, especially as he has no interest other than professional in the case. He says it is not a new disease, but a new form of meningitis. The ulceration and formation of lymph in the throat and the paralysis of the larynx are a part of that disease. In these cases, on account of the nature of the air poison, the strength of the disease went to the throat instead of the head. For treatment he would blister the back first, behind the neck, and give belladonna and aconite to counteract the effects of prostration; nux vomica to counteract the poison. If there is pain, inject morphine under the skin. The food should at first be oatmeal gruel, with a little brandy, given twice a day. Medicine while recovering, quinine and cenchona. That the cause of the disease is local, and that it will not spread, he has no doubt.

The owners of the horses agree in the opion that the disease is not caused by the feed used in the locality where it broke out, because the same food is used in other places where no disease has appeared.

No sign of the disease which has lately been swift and fatal in Madison, N. J., has yet appeared in the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth avenue, or Madison avenue stage line. The superintendents, stable bosses, and veterinary surgeons in the companies' service are exceedingly anxious about their horses, and they stay all day in and around the stable hospitals watching the sick horses. Every time a driver brings a horse in the surgeon cries hurriedly, "Well, Jimmie, what is it?" and is relieved to find it is a case of nail in the foot or a cold in the head. Ben Everett, of the Eighth avenue stables, says that horses are unusually healthy now. However, as William Lewis of the Third avenue, and "Yank" Murphy of the Second Avenue stables say, a malady always strikes suddenly. Horses may be well at night and sick next morning, so that it is useless trying to anticipate disease or avert it by the use of medicines. Watchfulness must be unintermitting.

TRAIN WRECKING.—A Chicago telegram gives the following particulars of train wrecking and fearful loss of life:—"A train on the Illinois Central Railroad was thrown from the track at three o'clock yesterday morning, killing seven passengers and injuring others. Masked men were seen by the passengers, but after the accident they disappeared. It is supposed that they intended to plunder and rob the passengers, but were frightened away."

TO CLEAN CORSETS.—Take out the steels at front and sides, then scrub thoroughly with tepid or cold lather of white castile soap, using a very small scrubbing brush. Do not lay them in water. when quite clean let cold water run on them freely from the spigot to rinse out the soap thoroughly. Dry without ironing (after pulling lengthwise until they are straight and shapely) in a coo place.

To Subscribers in Arrears.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
October 4th, 1877.

We send out this week a number of accounts to Subscribers who have not paid anything since this paper became the property of the INTELLIGENCER PRINTING COMPANY.

To them we have but a word to say. You have had the paper for nearly three years and you will admit you have had full value for the price charged. This year's crop is unquestionably the finest Canada has had for twenty years—prices are fair, and there is no reasonable excuse why your newspaper account should not be paid, and at once. We do not intend to continue doing a credit business. The INTELLIGENCER is fully worth the price asked for it, and if any one desires to take it he must expect to pay for it.

We wish it distinctly understood that all accounts must be closed up at the time specified. If not, the paper will be stopped and measures taken to collect them.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The Intelligencer 15 Months for $1,50.

In this week's issue we commence the publication of a new Story, by the celebrated Novelist, Dr. Holland, entitled "Nicholas Minturn." The Story, which has just been issued by Belford Bros., is one of Dr. Holland's best efforts. It is vigorously written, the characters are drawn with remarkable fidelity to life, and the tale contains an excellent moral; in fact the tone is excellent throughout. It is by the kind permission of Messrs. Belford Bros., the holders of the copy-right, that we are enabled to reproduce this most interesting work in our columns. The story will be completed on or about the first of January, 1878.

LOOK AT THIS OFFER!

From the present issue, the 11th October, the Weekly INTELLIGENCER will be sent to NEW SUBSCRIBERS up to the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1879, for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Each new subscriber thus gets a first-class story which is alone worth the price of the paper, and the INTELLIGENCER newspaper, the largest Weekly published in Canada outside of the large cities, FOR FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION.

In all cases the money must invariably accompany the order.

In order to supply new subscribers with the story complete, we print an extra number of week's issue.

New subscribers commencing at any time between this and the first of January can have the INTELLIGENCER sent them up to January, 1879, for one dollar and a half.

Will not the friends of the INTELLIGENCER throughout Hastings and Prince Edward, kindly let this liberal offer be widely known. We are satisfied if a little extra effort were made by the friends of the Liberal Conservative party, at this time, the circulation of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER would be more than doubled during the next two months.

Who will send the first list of a dozen or twenty?

Any person sending the names of SIX NEW SUBSCRIBERS, accompanied with the money—nine dollars—will receive a paper free up to the first of January, 1879.

List of New Advertisements

Notice—J.J. Lloyd.
Caution—D.C. Allison.
In Chancery—S.S. Lazier.
Tweed Free Fair.
Money to Loan—Fraleck & Blair.
Abstract Account.
Caution—T. & B.
Chancery Sale—S.S. Lazier.
Notice—J.R. Hamilton.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

The "Smell" Removed,—Cauchon Provided for.

Notwithstanding the denials which have been made by the Ministerial press, that the redoubtable JOSEPH EDOUARD CAUCHON was not to be appointed Lieut. Governor of Manitoba, he has been appointed, and will leave for the Nor'West in a short time to assume the responsible position as the Governor of that growing Province. This is but further evidence that the louder and more frequent the denials, on the part of the Government organs, that the Ministry do not intend to pursue a certain course, the surer is it to take place.

Well, Cauchon is gone from the Cabinet and the Grits breathe more freely. The Hon. Edward Blake no doubt sits more comfortably in the chair occupied by the man whom the *Globe* declared "smelt to heaven;" still he has swallowed so many nauseous doses since his ascension to the Cabinet without choking, there can be little doubt but that he could have overcome the stench for some time to come had it been necessary in the interest of the "party of purity."

It would be amusing, if it were not demoralizing and disgusting, to witness the change of tone and sentiment in reference to this man on the part of the Government Press. A few extracts will suffice to show the reader how readily a change of tone and sentiment takes place in the *Globe* when it has a party end to serve. On the 6th of October, inst., in announcing the elevation of the Hon. Joseph Edouard Cauchon to the gubernatorial chair of Manitoba, the *Globe*, whose editor-in-chief is the Hon. George Brown, said:

"It has been definitely announced that the Hon. Mr. Cauchon will succeed Mr. Morris as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and that Mr. Laurier will take his place in the Cabinet. Mr. Cauchon's admitted ability and his long experience of public life are a sufficient guarantee that he is competent to discharge the duties of his new office with credit to himself and benefit to the Province. He has been for many years a prominent figure in Canadian politics, both as a publicist and a politician. ..."

North Hastings Fair and Cattle Show.

The Fair and Cattle Show for the North Riding of the County of Hastings was held on the 5th inst. ...

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

INSTANTLY relieves and permanently cures this loathsome disease in all its varying stages. ...

THE benefit I derive from its daily use is to me inestimable. HENRY WELLS, OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.

IT has cured me after twelve years of uninterrupted suffering. GEO. W. HOUGHTON, WALTHAM, MASS.

I FOLLOWED the directions to the letter and am happy to say I have had a permanent cure. D. W. GRAY, M. D., MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly Medicated Strengthening Plaster, forming the best Plaster for pains and aches in the World of Medicine.

A MORBID SWELLING.

THEY ARE THE BEST.

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings.

Ontario.
County of Hastings.

To Sarah Ann Neilson, widow, and the next of kin of Geo Neilson, late of the Town of Belleville, contractor, deceased, greeting:

WHEREAS, Charles Wilkins, of said Town of Belleville, gentleman, acting for a portion of the creditors of said deceased, by petition to said Surrogate Court, set forth the following, amongst other things:

"That said deceased died at the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, on or about the twenty-fourth day of March last, intestate. That said deceased died a married man, leaving Sarah Ann Neilson, his widow, and eight children, viz: George, John, Sarah, Agnes, James, Henry, Robert and Jessy, him surviving. That said deceased had not any personal estate of any value, but left real estate which the creditors desire to have administered under the direction of the Court of Chancery, and asked that administration of the personal estate and effects of said deceased might be granted to him by said Surrogate Court."

You and each of you are hereby cited to come before the Judge of the Surrogate Court or the presiding Judge in Chambers at the Shire Hall, in the Town of Belleville, on FRIDAY, the nineteenth day of October, A. D. 1877, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, to see and examine the proceedings and show cause, if any you have, why the administration of the personal estate and effects of said deceased should not be granted to said Charles Wilkins, or to such other person or persons as to the said Court may seem meet.

Witness, the Hon. George Sherwood, Judge of our County Court at Belleville, this twenty-sixth day of September, A.D. 1877.

34 3t A. O. NORTHRUP.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of Chas. Craige & Bro., as a general store, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books will remain in their office until the first day of November, for the purpose of settlement of account, after that date they will be placed in other hands for collection.

CHAS. CRAIGE.
ROBT. J. CRAIGE.

Stirling, Oct. 1st, 1877.

The above business will be carried on as usual by Robt. J. Craige, who will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers, and as many new ones as possible. The stock of goods are now complete, prices are as low as compatible with a living profit, and everything marked in plain figures, one price only.

ROBT. J. CRAIGE.
Stirling, Oct. 1st, 1877. 34-w-4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE RAWDON FAIR.

THURLOW FAIR.

FALL ASSIZES.

Bad Case of Poisoning.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

TWEED FREE FAIR.

IN CHANCERY.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Abstract Account

CAUTION.

CHANCERY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY,

HAWLEY HOUSE

DR. STEWART, OCULIST AND AURIST,

FOR SALE.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Adjournment.

FARM FOR SALE.

Commercial.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Oct. 11, 1877.

There was no change whatever to note in the market this morning. Receipts were large. Farmers grumble at the low prices, but seeing no prospect of a rise they are now marketing their grain.

- WHEAT—$1.17 @ $1.20.
- BARLEY—43c to 60c.
- RYE—58c.
- OATS—33c to 35c.
- PEAS—63c to 65c.
- MUTTON—6c to 8c per pound.
- LAMB—6c to 8c.
- HAMS—9@12c.
- BUTTER—Roll, 20c to 25c.
- CHEESE—9@10c.
- EGGS—11c to 15c.
- SHEEPSKINS—40c to 65c.
- LAMBSKINS 40 to 60c.
- HIDES—$5 to $6.
- CALF SKINS—8c to 9c per lb.
- DEAKINS—25 to 40c.
- LARD—13c to 15c.
- TALLOW—Rough, 4½c.
- TALLOW—Rendered, 7c to 7½c.
- CABBAGE—60c per doz.
- TOMATOES—25c to 35c per bushel.
- POTATOES—40c to 55c per bag.
- FLOUR—Wholesale, $5.50 per bbl.
- FLOUR—Retail, $6.00 per bbl.
- CHICKENS—35c to 40c per pair.
- HAY—$9 to $13 per ton.
- APPLES—60c to $1 per bag.
- CORN—3c to 8c per doz.

CHEESE MARKET.

October 9.

Little Falls cheese market yesterday exhibited considerable activity. The demand for good cheese for exportation was large, which caused continued good prices. About 8,000 boxes were offered. Factories sold up close, owing to good rates obtained. Sales were made at 12½c to 13½c, the bulk bringing 12¾c to 13c, better figures than the corresponding day a year ago. Several hundred farm cheese sold at 12c to 13c, most getting close to the latter price.

At Utica, N. Y., market yesterday 6,000 boxes of cheese were offered, 5,300 selling direct at 12½c to 13½c, extremes, 13¼c, leading factories and 13½c average. The market was higher and active. This should produce a correspondingly better feeling in the Canada market.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Oct. 10, 1877.

The following table represents the value of produce at the farmers' market:—Wheat fall, per bu. $1.20 @ $1.25; wheat spring, per bu. $1.13 @ $1.18; barley, per bu. 45c @ 67c; oats, per bu. 34c @ 35c; peas, per bu. 63c @ 71c; rye, per bu. 58c.

INGERSOLL CHEESE MARKET.

OSWEGO MARKETS.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

BIRTH.

DIED.

Mitchell's Belladonna Improved India Rubber Porous Plaster.

PETTIT'S EYE-SALVE.

STRAYED.

WILLIAM MACKAY.

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY OCT. 11.

Local News.

BARLEY SHIPMENTS.—The quantity of barley shipped from Napanee and Mill Point during the week ended Friday, Oct. 5th, was 57,800 bushels.

DUNKIN IN PETERBOROUGH.—It is probable that a By-law under the Dunkin Act will soon be submitted to the votes of the electors of the County of Peterborough.

PERSONAL.—It affords us pleasure to learn that Francis McAnnany, Esq., County Treasurer, who has been prostrated by illness for several weeks, is now rapidly regaining his health.

When weak, weary, and debilitated, take SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

EXTRA PRIZE.—Amongst the extra prizes in money awarded at the Kingston Central Fair, we observe one to Messrs. Brown and St. Charles for a one-horse pleasure sleigh.

STEALING APPLES.—Mr. Jeremiah West, of Hungerford, had parties up before Wm. Wray and James Reid, Esq's., of Tweed, for stealing apples out of his orchard. They were five in number, and each was fined $5 and costs.

LARGE YIELD.—Mr. William Finley, Hungerford, threshed last Saturday one hundred and one bushels of wheat, the produce of four bushels sowing. The variety is what is known as the "Carleton" wheat. It was grown on lot No. 5 in the 11th concession of Hungerford.

"MYRTLE NAVY."—This brand of tobacco, which is manufactured by Messrs. Tuckett & Billings, of Hamilton, seems to rise in popular favor as it becomes better known. Smokers who use it prefer it to any other, as it is reliable in this, that the plugs are all of the same good quality.

LARGE YIELD.—Our Tweed correspondent writes:—"Mr. R. Gordon, Reeve of Hungerford, left at the Township Clerk's office, in Tweed, four ears of our common Canadian corn, 14 rowed, the produce of one stalk. One of the ears contains seven hundred grains and measures from 9 to 12 inches."

NO LACK OF JOHNNY CAKE.—Mr. Robert Morton, of Hungerford, has the finest Indian Corn, which was grown on Lot No. 5, in the 5th con., which did our eyes good to behold. It is pleasant to know that we ...

HAVOC! HAVOC!

The Grand Monster Sale

OF FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING,

Has commenced and is now in full force at

WALSH'S COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

TREMENDOUS RUSH.

Thousands of purchasers leave this well-known Store daily greatly pleased with the immense bargains they receive.

THIRTY-NINE THOUSAND

Dollars worth of Superior Fall and Winter Dry Goods and Clothing are being sold off at a FEARFUL SACRIFICE.

PART

Of these Goods were seized in TRANSIT, having been imported by a Wholesale Firm, who became insolvent, and were purchased by the undersigned at a great sacrifice. The above also comprises a Bankrupt Stock and FIRST-CLASS STAPLE GOODS, purchased at the recent GREAT AUCTION TRADE SALES in Toronto, at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES,—the whole forming one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Fall and Winter Dry Goods and Clothing that has ever been shown in Belleville.

Benefits

In order that the benefits to be derived from this GREAT SALE may be within the REACH OF ALL, the Goods have been marked so low, and the inducements that are offered are so great, that all the sales of Bankrupt Stocks and the thousand and one other sales that have flooded the market this year, fade away and disappear into insignificance WHEN COMPARED to this most Gigantic Sale.

Terrible! Terrible!

To see Goods sacrificed in such a manner. They are actually throwing them away. "It will be a great blessing to the Trade when they are sold out." These words may be often heard among Dry Goods Merchants when they are talking about WALSH'S GREAT CHEAP SALE. It is very true we are almost throwing the Goods away; but we are recompensed for it by selling tremendous quantities, and having our Store crowded from morning till night.

On the Take.

On the take means that we are bent upon taking money. All ideas of PROFITS or MAKING MONEY during this GREAT CHEAP SALE are DISCARDED.

A. T. STEWART.

This celebrated New York Merchant, during a crisis, let his Goods go for any price to help the public; hence his great name and glory. We always make it a point to sell CHEAPER than any one else, and do not mind selling without a profit when times are so hard and money so scarce.

Always

Trade with those who handle large lines of Goods. We will handle tremendous piles this Fall. With unsurpassed facilities, and a constant and steady increase in our business, we are enabled, at any time, to grapple the LARGEST lines, quantity being no object as long as the value is satisfactory. Customers may therefore always rely upon finding with us the most desirable and seasonable Goods at PRICES not to be approached by others.

Opportunity.

This will be, we believe, the best opportunity the public have ever had of purchasing new staple, standard first-class Goods at nearly half the usual prices asked for them.

What They Say.

There are Merchants in this Town who are in the habit of saying that we always sell our Goods too Cheap. We wonder what they will think of us now when they hear of the low figure of each article on our Price List (see Circular.) However, we don't care so long as we benefit the public by it, and *that* we are bound to do this Fall.

Thanks.

We beg to return our most sincere thanks to the public for the extraordinary success which attended our Grand Bankrupt Sale during the Summer; and in order to retain our reputation of being the CHEAPEST DRY GOODS STORE IN TOWN, are prepared to offer this Fall some of the most stupendous bargains that have ever been seen in Belleville. The Goods are marked so low that working men earning only 50 cents a day can save money, if they only lay it out economically and come to our GREAT FALL SALE. Get our Circular and look at the grand array of prices, and it will completely surprise you that Goods can be given away for so little money.

Why?

Everybody wishes to go to Walsh's—all want to buy Goods at Walsh's. Why? Because it is now universally known that everything is sold Cheaper there than anywhere else.

Go Fast.

These Goods will run off fast; so parties in search of bargains would do well to call at once.

No Credit.

All sales STRICTLY CASH. Credit will positively be refused; so please don't ask it.

Advice.

Make your purchases in the morning, when you will have time to see the bargains—be better served, and above all when you will be able to avoid the afternoon rush.

Look to Your Interest.

Farmers, Mechanics, and Workingmen, look to your interest. These are hard times, so take advantage of this Cheap Sale, and save money by buying your Goods where you can get them the cheapest.
N. B. *Country Merchants, Milliners and Pedlars are specially invited to attend this Sale.*

NOW BE SURE YOU GET INTO THE RIGHT PLACE,

WALSH & CO.'S WELL-KNOWN CHEAP STORE, COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

360 FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE undersigned has on hand a large and well assorted stock of seasoned lumber, which will be sold

Cheap for Cash.

Having added a first-class planing and matching machine, he is prepared to do

Planing and Matching

on the shortest notice.
All kinds of Bill lumber furnished. A call solicited.

J. H. JORDAN.
Tweed, Sept. 1st, 1877. 30.4t.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the

ELEVATOR

OF THE

Farmers' Warehousing Company

is open, and ready to receive Grain from all parties.

And Farmers storing grain can sell to any purchaser. Grain will be delivered to any person producing tickets.

The Directors of the Farmers' Warehousing Company flatter themselves that it will be to the interest of Farmers to patronize their Elevator, secure just weights, and the best prices the market can afford.

Farmers,—consult your own interests.

JAS. HAGGERTY,
President,
F. W. Co.
Belleville, Aug. 18, 1877. 2109d3mw

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the Late Hugh Jones, of the Township of Marmora, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Executors; and all persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for adjustment.

SOL. JOHNS,
ROBT. DOWNS,
Executors.
Marmora, Aug. 31, 1877. 30-6t

26

Pure Bred Ayrshire

Bull and Heifer Calves

FOR SALE.

BRED by JOHN H. HOLDEN from

Imported Stock, and from the best Thoroughbred Herds in Canada.

The Sires and Dams have carried off the

FIRST PRIZES

at Provincial, and New York and Ohio State Fairs.

Also, COWS and HEIFERS at low prices, and on reasonable time.

J. H. HOLDEN,
Sidney Grange,
Belleville P. O.
April 19, 1877. 11-1y

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned having leased the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Cox as a Grocery Store in the INTELLIGENCER Building, at the Market in Belleville, he will offer for sale on and after the 8th inst., a large assortment of

Tweeds, Satinetts, Fullcloths,
FLANNELS, OVERCOATINGS, AND KNITTING YARN,

at prices below competition, as the most of the goods are of his own manufacture. His Tweeds reach the finest qualities.

Suits made to order, and a fit guaranteed.

All business connected with the woollen mill will be transacted at the store near the market.

JOHN LAZIER.
Belleville, Sept. 4th, 1877. 30y

For Sale or to Lot,

THAT valuable property known as the BRANT HOTEL, at Chisholm's Mills, one mile east of Roslin, with half an acre of land attached. The premises are in good repair and have good Sheds and Stables. For terms apply

WM. CORBETT,
Shannonville Station
June 6 1876. tf

Municipality of Carlow and Mayo.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of Carlow and Mayo will pass a By-law at its next session for the purpose of establishing a road in the Township of Carlow, starting at eight chains east of the post at the north-west corner of lot 2, 12th concession, running in a south-westerly direction to the side line between lots 1 and 2, at 33 chains from the southern boundary of the 12th concession, and running along said side line to the southern boundary of said concession.

J. R. HAMILTON.
Tp. Clerk.
Carlow, Sep., 1877. w32-4t

CITY HOTEL,

BY CAPT. WM. POWER.

HAVING leased my Hotel in Carleton, I am now Proprietor of the City Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. I therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of friends and others, as this house is second to none in the city, with its spacious yard and good stables. Having much experience in horses, horsemen and others would do well to favor me with a call, as my table and bar will be well supplied with the choicest the market will afford.

CAPT. WM. POWER,
Front Street, Belleville.
May 14, 1877. d6t-w1y

WANTED,

A Good Tea and Cheap T.

YOU CAN GET IT AT

E. PHILPOTT'S STORE

FOXBORO P. O.

Also almost everything generally found in a GOOD country store.

A Second-hand FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALE for sale—will weigh 500 lbs. or more—good as new.

STILL A LOT OF THAT

CHEAP CROCKERY

on hand, at

E. PHILPOTT'S,
Foxboro.

Try our 50c. T. Worth 65c.

13tf

TO MILL OWNERS AND MILLERS

THOS. EARLE, MILLWRIGHT,

TAKES pleasure in announcing that he is now prepared to take orders for all kinds of Mill work to be propelled by water or steam power. Plans and estimates made out, and any information given in the line. I am agent for the Lefell and other makes of water wheels; different makes of smut machines, brush machines, middlings purifiers, bran dusters, bolting cloths and all kinds of mill furnishings. All orders filled promptly.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Henry Corby & Son, Messrs. Wm. Lingham & Son, W. R. Wallbridge, Esq., or any of the Foundrymen here.

THOMAS EARLE, Millwright.
Belleville, Feb. 24th, 1877. [8-1y]

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA.

THIS Bank will be kept open on Saturdays until Three o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits received of four dollars and upwards, and interest allowed from date of deposit until withdrawal.

No notice of withdrawal required.

JAMES YOUNG,
Manager.
Belleville, May 10, 1876. 52y

To the Farmers of Hastings AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

THE undersigned having leased the premises known as the Albion Hotel, respectfully solicits a share of your patronage.

The House, Stables, &c., have been thoroughly renovated, and every attention will be given to all who favor me with a call.

JAMES McGUIRE.

N. B.—First-class accommodations for ninety horses, also a good drive-house.

Belleville, Sept. 27th, 1876. w33-tf

Waggon and Blacksmith Shop For Sale.

THAT Valuable property on Front Street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, consisting of two substantial dwellings, a Waggon and Blacksmith Shop.

Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

Belleville, May 10, 1876. 13tf

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE, BELLEVILLE.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that we are now

IN OUR NEW PREMISES,

on the opposite side of the Street (next to Hambly's Drug Store,) where we will be glad to see all our old customers, and as many new ones as will favor us with their patronage.

REMEMBER,

we are this month SACRIFICING OUR PROFITS, and are giving

SUCH BARGAINS

as WILL NOT AGAIN BE OFFERED in Belleville.

CALL AND SEE US IN OUR NEW STORE

It is the FINEST in Belleville, and our Stock is the LARGEST,—and as we save $300 a year by the removal, we can afford to give that amount to our customers yearly on reduced profits.

JAS. W. DUNNET.

Belleville, October, 1877.

I AM WELL PLEASED WITH

THE business I have done in Belleville thus far, and am more firmly resolved than ever to make up a class of Goods

UNPARALLELED

FOR

STYLE, QUALITY, and PRICE.

I DEFY THE WORLD

TO OFFER SUCH

BOOTS AND SHOES

As I manufacture, at as LOW PRICES.

I NEVER HAVE, AND NEVER WILL

make up anything but "good, honest, reliable, stylish Goods," and if Retail Dealers ARE COMPELLED to handle the unsound Eastern Goods to sell goods down to my

LOW PRICES,

the public are not compelled to buy them until they have compared the quality.

NEW STYLES FOR THE FALL.

Departments to supply the people, at

JOHN HOLMES',
Factory, 16 Front St., East, Toronto.

Belleville, Robertson's Block. St. Catharines, Brantford, Chatham, Port Hope, Peterboro, Ottawa.

d&w

Insolvent Act of 1875,

AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the Matter of HENRY LAKE, An Insolvent.

A MEETING of the creditors of the above named Insolvent will be held at my office in the village of Stirling, on Wednesday the Seventeenth day of October, 1877, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m., for the winding up, disposal, and ordering the affairs of the estate generally.

F. B. PARKER,
Assignee.
Stirling, Sept'r 25th, 1877.. d141w3t

J. McKEOWN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES

FRONT STREET,

BELLEVILLE.

JUST OPENED,

5 CASES

OF

AMERICAN HATS,

MEDIUM AND FINE GRADES,

Extra Good Value,

AT

DAVENPORT'S.

Belleville, Sept. 1st, 1877. d&w

FALL, 1877.

F U R S

Now is the Time

TO HAVE YOUR

FURS MADE OVER,

OR TO ORDER NEW FURS,

AT

HAYMES',

281 ROBERTSON'S BLOCK. 281

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

Goods sold at Wholesale Prices.

$777 is not easily earned these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

140,6m-33,1y

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!

ROSS & DAVIES

OFFER FOR SALE

CIDER VINEGAR,

XXX White Wine do.

XX " "

R. & D. are offering those celebrated

ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS,

very cheap.

A FRESH SUPPLY

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

BACON, and DRIED BEEF,

JUST RECEIVED.

Ross & Davies,
FAMILY GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS,
BELLEVILLE.

MONEY TO LOAN

IN SUMS to suit parties, at eight per cent interest on real estate security.

P. R. PALMER,
Agent, Belleville.
Sept. 14th, 1877. w32t6m

MEN'S SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL UNDER-CLOTHING,

(LAING'S MAKE.)

THESE Goods are very durable, and do not shrink.

ALSO,

Men's Scarfs, Half-Hose, Shirts, Collars, Braces, &c.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Belleville, Oct. 4, 1877.

FOR SALE

HOUSE and Lot,—2-5ths of an acre on the corner of Queen and Albert Streets, two story brick, good garden and fruit trees. Also two houses on the corner of North Front and Ridley Streets, near Railway bridge. Terms reasonable. Also for sale, TWO PIANOS.

Apply to Mrs. Ballantyne, on Albert Street, or to

S. S. WALLBRIDGE,
Solicitor, &c., Graham's Block.
Belleville, Sept. 11, 1877. 129,1mw3t

Property for Sale.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

70 A. 7 in 2nd Madoc, W½ 9 a. cleared. Is superior Farming Lot, with valuable timber. Road to Lot ½ mile beyond the new cedar fence road. About 4 miles from Madoc.

65 a. 30 in 1st Madoc, rear part.

100 a. 1 in 9th Madoc, Mining Lot, only about 3 miles from Madoc.

185 a. 14 in 12 Huntingdon, in lots 50 or 100 a. is covered with good hard wood; about ½ mile from new R.R. Station—3 miles from Madoc.

40 a. 22 in 10th Elzivir, N.W. ¼.

75 a. 19 in 4th Elzivir, E. ½.

79 a. 31 in 10th Hungerford, N½ covered with pine, pt. cleared.

Town Lots, Georgetown (Tweed), Nos. 67, 68, 28 and 30.

Reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN IVANS, No. 8, St. Hubert Street, Montreal.

26,6m

Two Desirable Farms for Sale

LOT No. 10 in the 3rd con. of Thurlow—comprising 200 acres under a good state of cultivation, good buildings and well watered. Four miles from Belleville. Terms easy.

ALSO PART OF LOT

37 in 6th, and 36 and 37 in 7th cons. of Sidney, comprising 190 acres (known as Fay Ineau Farm) on Stirling Road, one-half mile from the thriving village of Foxboro and 6½ miles from Belleville. On the premises is erected a brick house 30x40 with kitchen and woodhouse 25x30. Barn buildings 90x90. Terms easy. Apply to

W. C. FARLEY,
Foxboro, O'nt.
March 14th, 1877. 5-

FARM FOR SALE

LOT No. 12, in the 4th con. of the township of Huntingdon, containing 100 acres more or less, about 40 acres heavily timbered with maple and beech. A new stone house and frame woodshed, frame barn 40x50, and a never failing well at the house; also a good young orchard. For further particulars apply to HENRY J. UTMAN on the premises, Moira P.O.

Huntingdon, June 12, 1877. 16-tf

UPPER BRIDGE GROCERY
FLOUR & PROVISION DEPOT.

JOHN DOWNING,

No. 7, . . . FRONT STREET

GENERAL dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, Provisions, &c. A specialty made in Green and Japan Teas, at 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. Sugars, Syrups and Staple Groceries, at prices to suit the hard times. Lake Superior Trout and White Fish, Labrador and Fresh Water Herring kept on hand in season.

Thankful for the liberal patronage since opening, would ask his many friends north Belleville to give him a call, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the stand, one door east of the Marble Building, near Upper Bridge, Belleville.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE BRED POULTRY.

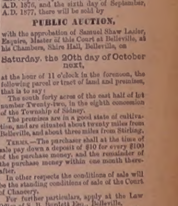
THERE will be sold by Auction on Belleville Market, on

Saturday, 13th of October, at 10, a. m.,

Sixty pairs of Fowls and Fancy Pigeons, bred from the best stock in the country, by Arthur Nicol, Cataraqui, Ont. Comprising light and dark Brahmas, Buff, Partridge and White Cochins, Leghorns, Black Spanish, Houdans, Polands, and Game Bantams; and Aylesbury Ducks. All warranted pure bred.

CHAS. WILKINS,
Auctioneer.
147d4tw2t

1877 NEW GOODS. 1878.



Millinery,

Buffalo &

Fancy Robes,

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Muir & Lawrance,
280, Front Street.

TEAS

at reduced prices. We are now selling

Japan and Hyson Tea at 40 and 50 cents per lb.

that are generally sold at 60 to 75 cents.

We also sell

SUGARS VERY LOW.

BEST GODERICH SALT

WE SELL AT

ONE DOLLAR PER BARREL

WM. TEMPLETON,
Front Street.

CHANCERY SALE.

IN CHANCERY.

REID vs. GAULT.

PURSUANT to the Decree and final order for sale made in this cause, and bearing date respectively the fourth day of December A.D. 1876, and the sixth day of September, A.D. 1877, there will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

with the approbation of Samuel Shaw Lazier, Esquire, Master of this Court at Belleville, at his Chambers, Shire Hall, Belleville, on

Saturday, the 20th day of October next,

at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following parcel or tract of land and premises, that is to say:

The south forty acres of the east half of lot number Twenty-two, in the eighth concession of the Township of Sidney.

The premises are in a good state of cultivation, and are situated about twenty miles from Belleville, and about three miles from Stirling.

TERMS.—The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay down a deposit of $10 for every $100 of the purchase money, and the remainder of the purchase money within one month thereafter.

In other respects the conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of sale of the Court of Chancery.

For further particulars, apply at the Law Office of S. B. Burdett Esq., Belleville.

Dated at Master's Office, Belleville, 25th September, A.D. 1877.

S. S. LAZIER,
Master.

S. B. BURDETT,
Plaintiff's Solicitor. 33 4t

CITY MARBLE WORKS.
S. A. MOORE & SONS.
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The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY OCT. 11.

THE UNION SHOW.

Favorable Opening.

A Large Crowd in Attendance.

THE EXHIBITS AND THE EXHIBITORS.

The Second Day's Proceedings and the Rain.

The joint show of the West Hastings Agricultural Society, the Belleville Horticultural Society and the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association was opened yesterday evening in the Agricultural Hall. There was an average number of entries, footing up to over 900 in the Agricultural department; over 500 in the Horticultural department; and in the Cheese show there was also a splendid entry. This, considering that the number of entries last year was altogether 1,542, gave good promise that the show of 1877 would be made more successful than that of the year previous, or probably any year previous, as very large numbers of entries are always received on the morning of the exhibition. The weather has of late years almost invariably been unfavorable, but at the opening of the show in the afternoon, when competition for special prizes for horses took place, the weather was highly favorable, and it looked as if the "Clerk of the Weather" was about to prove propitious at last. How this pleasant expectation was doomed to disappointment we shall find further on.

During the afternoon goods for exhibition were arriving continually, and the interior of the building was rapidly being put in shape for the evening's exhibition, when the town's people generally make their visit. A description of the exhibits and an opinion of their character are given further on. Altogether there was the best ground for hoping that the show was about to prove a great success in every way, which conclusion was fully warranted by the excellence of the articles brought forward.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

There was a tolerably good show of horses in competition for the special prizes, and a numerous attendance of spectators to see the competing animals put through their paces. In single roadsters there was a specially good show, the animals being of fine quality. In the other departments there was a slight falling off, probably owing to the short notice.

PROVINCIAL CHEESE SHOW.

A better display of cheese was never made here, and seldom anywhere else, than was made in competition for the prizes offered by the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and for the special prizes offered by Messrs. Hodgson & Son and Thos. Watkin. The entries, which are from a wide extent of territory, number as follows:—

Class A	27
" B	17
" C	20
" D	24
Hodgson Special Prize	19
Watkin Special Prize	18
	125

The goods shown are of the best quality, and in some cases the judges must have been at a good deal of trouble to arrive at a conclusion as to the merits of the articles shown.

THE EVENING EXHIBITION.

The weather was quite pleasant in the evening, and soon after 7 o'clock a large crowd began to pour into the grounds and the building, which was lighted brilliantly. The throng continued until about 9 o'clock, by which time the number in attendance was upwards of 1,200—an attendance not often excelled of late years. A brass band was in attendance, and furnished good music during the evening, to the strains of which the audience strolled about the Hall, examining the articles placed on exhibition, the largest crowd, as usual, being up stairs.

IN THE BUILDING.

On entering the building, the first thing that attracts the eye is the show of

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES,

which was remarkably fine. The principal exhibitor in this class was Mr. Jas. Munroe, who had on exhibition fully as many vegetables as all the rest of the exhibitors together, consisting of cabbages, California citrons, carrots, parsnips, mangolds, and almost every variety of the vegetable kingdom grown in these parts, and of the best description.

As usual, Dr. Palmer makes a fine show of vegetables, from the extensive gardens of the Deaf and Dumb Institute. He had also on exhibition a fine sample of tobacco plant.

Messrs. J. G. Peck and Francis Peck were extensive exhibitors in this class; they both exhibited enormous pumpkins, weighing each over one hundred lbs.

Mr. Wm. Thompson exhibited some fine cabbages, and other vegetables.

Messrs. Wm. Peck, J.H. Peck and others also made displays in this class, that when properly prepared would tickle the palate of a vegetarian.

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS.

In this class the most extensive Exhibitors were Messrs. Brown & St. Charles, who from their large establishment showed some very fine "turn outs," consisting of two top buggies, three ladies' Phætons, one open buggy, and four family sleighs.

Messrs. Ashley & Moorman of Ross' Corners exhibited two top buggies and one open buggy, which for style and finish could not be excelled in our larger cities. They also had a neat cutter which seemed to particularly take the eye of the young men who were visiting the sleighs, with much female loveliness hanging on their arm, one of whom was heard to exclaim, the "dear little thing was just wide enough to hold two."

Two top buggies and a democrat, exhibited by Mr. Palmer of Canifton, were also much admired.

A unique and handsome side bar open buggy, was shown by Messrs. McDonald & Birrell, for which special advantages were claimed.

Mr. Chas. Ashley, of Foxboro showed a very tasty piano box buggy, a platform spring democrat, a top phæton, and a double pleasure sleigh, all exhibiting fine workmanship.

Mr. Ashley of Foxboro exhibited his fine double carriage, which he exhibited at the Centennial.

Mr. Willet Way, of Ameliasburg, shows a lumber waggon.

Mr. Powell exhibited velocipedes.

CASE OF BIRDS.

Mr. Chas. Gillen exhibited a very large and fine collection of stuffed birds, which drew the attention of a crowd during the exhibition.

Mr. Nosworthy has on exhibition his hunting gear.

FURNITURE.

In this class there was only one competitor, Mr. W. Minore, who exhibited a fine collection, consisting of three drawing room sets; three bed-room sets; a hat rack; a fancy chair; an ottoman and marble top tables; also a sample of the Dominion bed spring, and the woven wire bed spring.

STOVES.

Mr. Linklater was the only competitor in this class. He exhibited a hall coal stove and a cook stove with brass findings. From the many improvements yearly in cook stoves, no doubt the day is not far distant when the head of the household will have to engage a first class engineer to run one of the "machines" vulgarly called cook stoves.

MARBLE WORKS.

Messrs. Weese & Coughlin were the only exhibitors in this class; they showed some fair specimens of tomb stones.

SEWING MACHINES.

Mr. Barrett was, as usual, to the front in this class, exhibiting three Royal Sewing Machines and two of his own manufacture. He also had on exhibition an organ. Near his department was a novelty in its way in the shape of a

STEAM ENGINE

in full working order, the whole machinery of which, boiler, engine and all, standing in a framework not much larger than the framework used for a sewing machine. It was manufactured by Mr. F. L. Street, and is a credit to him as a piece of workmanship.

WASHERS AND WRINGERS.

Mr. Proctor exhibited his washing machine and wringer, which has already become so well known throughout the County as a labor-saving Institution.

DOG CHURNS.

There was also a Dog Churn on exhibition, but the exhibitor's name we were unable to learn.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The exhibitions of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association was a grand success, particularly in the show of cheese, there being over 500 boxes exhibited by competitors from all parts of the division.

The show of butter was not what it should be, there being not over a dozen samples shown.

Amongst the notable cheese men from a distance we noticed Messrs. G. W. Davis and A. Wetherwax, of Little Falls, and Mr. R. C. Weber, of Herkimer.

GRAIN.

There were only a few samples of grain exhibited, but what was shown was very good, the season having been one of the most favorable ever experienced in this section, as was in fact evidenced in the departments where its effects could be noted.

UP STAIRS.

In the up-stairs portion of the building is to be found the display of flowers, and a very fine one it is. The chief exhibitor is Mr. Jas. Marshall, of the Belleville Horticultural Nursery, whose display occupies the entire west end of the centre arm of the cross which the building forms. It comprises plants in pots, foliage plants, and cut flowers of almost every conceivable variety. In fact, Mr. Marshall's display forms a show of considerable dimensions in itself, and the arrangement is very tastefully made.

Mr. Wm. Matthews also makes an extensive display of plants in pots and cut flowers of many varieties.

Thos. Wills, gardener of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, shows a number of cut flowers, also some everlasting plants in pots, and collections.

Mr. Peter C. Dempsey is also an exhibitor, though not to a large extent.

Mr. W. J. Diamond makes a good show in his class as an amateur, our amateur flourists having been rather backward this year in exhibiting.

A fine exhibit is made from Mr. John Bell's green house, amongst which a beautiful collection of ferns may be particularized.

Wild flowers are shown by Messrs. P. C. Dempsey and James Marshall.

Thus, though exhibitors are few in number, the display is highly creditable.

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT

is but a shadow of what it was in former times, though some very beautiful lace-work was shown, some ingeniously patched quilting, together with a quantity of raised work, embroidery, tatting, knitting, &c., most of the articles exhibiting praiseworthy skill on the part of their fair manufacturers.

FINE ARTS.

This department is fuller and better than ever before, owing to the very fine display of photographs made by Messrs. Brock & Co., and J. W. Boyce, the former of whom exhibited a vast collection of fine pictures, finished, plain, in ink, water and oil colors. Several oil chromos were also shown by Messrs. Brock & Co., whose display was very creditable indeed.

Miss Bowell showed some excellent specimens of her skill, which is much beyond that of most amateurs, in oil painting and crayon drawing, the subjects displaying a fine touch, careful drawing, and being well brought out in every detail.

Mr. A.W. Mason, a pupil of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, has on exhibition very cleverly executed portraits in oil of Wm. Cullen Bryant and Charles Dickens, from photographs, and a pencil portrait of a fellow pupil named Howe, from Montreal, the latter drawn from the life, Mr. Mason's first efforts, for these are such, are worthy of all praise.

Mr. J.W. Boyce displays a large collection of photographs, plain and finished in oil and in water colors. The pictures are marked by Mr. Boyce's well-known excellence in his profession.

From the Commercial College are shown some specimens of flourishing, ornamental and business penmanship. The institution is at "the top of the tree" in Canada, and its exhibits are always admired, and worthy of the admiration which they excite.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

This department shows an improvement upon late years; though the display was small, it comprised articles of real merit, for the judges' opinion of which we must refer to the prize list. Mr. George Adams showed some good specimens of knitting machine work in stockings, mitts, &c.

FRUIT.

The show of fruit this year though not so large as last season, is yet as good as has ever been made by the Society, good judges pronouncing it superior, in point of quality, to the display made in the Provincial Exhibition. The season was unfortunately rather too late for much of the fruit, growers assuring us that their fruit ripened fully three weeks earlier this year than last.

George A. Weese, of Ameliasburg, has a large display of apples, 47 varieties in all, pears, crabs, plums, blue and yellow, damsons, all fine specimens.

Francis Peck, of Ameliasburg, shows 24 varieties of apples, and other articles.

P. C. Dempsey, Ameliasburg, exhibits a collection of 20 varieties of apples, besides other varieties of apples, grapes, and pears.

John Graham, Sidney, exhibits 20 varieties of apples, and in addition several varieties of pears and grapes, making a fine display.

Wm. Peck, Ameliasburg, makes a display of 4 varieties of desert apples.

B. Mallory, Sidney, has an exhibit of apples.

J. G. Peck, Ameliasburg, shows a large variety of apples.

Mr. John Bell shows several varieties of apples, besides grapes.

Wm. McD. Cook, of Thurlow, is an exhibitor of apples and pears.

Wm. Clazie, Thurlow, makes a good display of apples.

A fine display of grapes is made by Mr. S. J. Clarke, of Thurlow, (who also shows apples) and the other exhibitors previously mentioned.

Pears are shown by (in addition to others previously named) John Brenton, Belleville, and Chas. Reed, Thurlow.

TOBACCO AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Louis Wertheim, of the Western Cigar Factory, makes a nice display of leaf tobacco and cigars.

BRACKETS, &C.

A display of brackets and picture frames is made by C. F. Jennings. Mr. R. M. Roy, inventor of the scroll saw which bears his name, and is now so extensively used, exhibited one of his saws in operation and a quantity of the work which it turns out.

SINGING BIRDS.

Mr. James McCrudden shows some cages of canaries, comprising five distinct kinds.

Mr. James Munro is also an exhibitor in this class, showing a variety of birds.

LEATHER AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

Wm. Davis makes a good show of well made harness, of various kinds, all of which was worthy of commendation.

James McCrudden exhibits six pairs men's boots, all displaying superior workmanship and two sides of upper leather.

Mr. John Beckett shows a neatly got up set of single harness.

HORSE SHOES.

Mr. Henry McIninch make a display of horse shoes, which show fairly good workmanship.

SAUSAGES.

Messrs. Green & Co., Front street, made an exhibit of a large number of varieties of bologna sausages of their own manufacture.

THE MORNING EXHIBITION.

A change in the weather which was simply disastrous to the prospects of the exhibition, took place during the night. The clear sky of the previous evening gave place to heavy clouds, and at an early hour rain began to fall, soon increasing to a heavy down-pour, which continued during the forenoon, operating fatally against both exhibitors and spectators, and converted the looked for great success into what may be fairly termed an average show. Owing to the rain, the number of spectators was small, and the show of live stock generally, was also much reduced, owners of valuable animals not caring to expose them to the pelting rain which fell without ceasing. In consequence the display of horses was postponed, the ground being so soaked that it would have been almost impossible to exhibit driving horses during the continuation of the rain. The Directors took the matter very philosophically, considering, it having been their usual luck at exhibition time. In spite, however, of the rain, a considerable number of entries was received, though very many articles entered were not shown.

LIVE STOCK.

The display was very small, comprising some twenty cattle, about an equal number of sheep, and a few pigs. This, of course, was owing to the rain, which showed no sign of slackening, the wind at a little after 11 o'clock shifting from south to north, accompanied by a perfect sheet of rain and no sign of its stopping.

POULTRY.

Mr. Miles Rankins shows one coop buff cochins, two of patridge cochins, one of white cochins, two of game fowls, four of chickens, six varieties of pigeons, one pair of English golden pheasants, one pair of ducks, and one pair of white Chinese geese.

W. Crowther shows some fine Partridge Cochins and Light Brahmas.

James McCrudden exhibits some Buff Cochins.

Some other exhibits were made, but it was impossible to ascertain the names of the exhibitors.

MACHINERY.

The show of machinery was good, there being represented all our leading manufacturers.

Messrs. J. M. Walker & Co., exhibited a threshing machine of their own manufacture, the construction of which they make a speciality, they have added to it a new patent grain separator, which it is claimed has less shake on the shoe and avoids clogging, they have also a new side carrier, a straw cutter, cultivators, a horse hoe, a stump puller, a grain crusher. They also exhibit a number of their celebrated ploughs.

Messrs. G. & J. Brown showed a Fanning Mill, 1st prize at Provincial Fair, London, 1877; 1st prize at Midland Fair, Kingston, 1877; 1st prize at Picton Fair, Prince Edward County. Steel Plough, wood beam; Steel Plough, iron beam, six different patterns; an unequalled plough Vi[illegible] Grey patent; Straw [illegible] Self Dumping Horse [illegible] Drill, with broadcast [illegible] Mower; Single Light [illegible] Mower combined; [illegible] Crusher, Baker's patent [illegible] vator and Potato Digger.

Messrs. Brown & P[illegible] exhibited, a Brown's [illegible] a Johnston Reaper, a [illegible] Mower and Reaper, [illegible] Mower, a Paris Straw [illegible] Horse Hay Rake.

The Quinte Foundry [illegible] ted a Mowing machine [illegible]

[illegible]

Messrs. Ashley & S[illegible] Patent Gang Cheese [illegible] prize at the Provincial [illegible]

POSTPONED.

The Directors [illegible] and resolved, in co[illegible] unfavorable weather, t[illegible] until Friday.

THE THIRD DAY.

The horse show hav[illegible] until the afternoon, th[illegible] ors was not large, tho[illegible] almost all that could [illegible] being crisp and cool [illegible] bright and warm.

Of live stock there w[illegible] the parties who entere[illegible] in most instances to br[illegible]

THE CHEESE [EXHIBITION]

merits a more extend[illegible] were able to give it. T[illegible] of the best ever made i[illegible] being of the best cha[illegible] well filled, and the me[illegible] shown so closely balanc[illegible] had the greatest difficul[illegible] decision. The

PRIZE [LIST]

which follows, gives th[illegible] judges in full:

Judges—Messrs. Weth[illegible] Little Falls; and Davis[illegible] N.Y.

CLASS A—Six Factory [illegible] in July, two in August, [illegible] ber. each cheese to we[illegible] First prize, $60; 2nd, [illegible] $10; 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, [illegible] 1st, A. Barton, Spring [illegible] Ward, Stirling; 3rd, W. [illegible] 4th, E. R. Brintnell, C[illegible] Huyck, Cardwell, Prince [illegible] ney Way, Chapman; 7[illegible] Rednerville; 8th, E. R. [illegible] 9th, Geo. Noble, Melrose.

CLASS B—Two Cheese [illegible] month of August. Each [illegible] lbs. or over. First prize, [illegible] $5; 1st, Henry Hart, H[illegible] B. Robinson, Trenton; 3[illegible] Rylstone.

CLASS C—Two Cheese [illegible] month of August. Each [illegible] lbs. or over. First prize, [illegible] $5; 1st, Sidney Way, Ch[illegible] Gerow, Sidney; 3rd, Jas. [illegible] ville.

CLASS D—Two cheese, [illegible] 1877, white or colored. [illegible] over. First prize, $20; [illegible] 1st, Jas. Russell, Napanee [illegible] Cardwell; 3rd, Jas. And[illegible]

CLASS E—Five Stilton C[illegible] $20; 2nd, $10. No entrie[s].

CLASS F—Firkin of Bu[illegible] lbs. or over. First prize [illegible] 3rd, $10. No entries.

CLASS G—Crock of Bu[illegible] lbs. or over. First prize, [illegible] $5. No entries.

CLASS H—Basket of B[illegible] prints, not less than 15 lbs [illegible] 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5. No e[ntries].

SPECIAL PR[IZES]

By Messrs. Abbm. Ho[dgson]

First Prize—Gold Med[al] Silver Medal. For five f[illegible] or colored), to be judged o[illegible] shipping purposes to the [illegible] England, to weigh each 4[illegible] as follows: One cheese th[illegible] one cheese the first wee[illegible] cheese the third week in A[illegible] the first week in Septembe[illegible] third week in September [illegible] White, Gordon's Mills; [illegible] Stirling.

WATKIN'S SPECI[AL]

Special prize given by T[illegible] Belleville, $25, for four fac[illegible] or colored) to weigh for[illegible] Two made in the month of [illegible] the month of September [illegible] son, Rednerville.

HORSE S[HOW]

The chief attraction in [illegible] the show of horses, which [illegible] verse circumstances into [illegible] very good, as the entries [illegible] amongst which were some [illegible] mals.

BLOODED HO[RSES]

The first prize for blo[illegible] taken by the celebrated [illegible] who was in excellent trim [illegible] peared to better advantag[e]

Mr. R. Fairman, of Ca[illegible] fine sixteen months colt by [illegible] perfect image of its sire. [illegible] ton Girl" and grand dam [illegible] He now stands fifteen han[ds] fine promise for the futur[e] very much admired.

Mr. Shorey showed a f[illegible] the Hambletonian stock. [illegible] rington also showed a fin[e] the same stock, but we un[illegible] enter in the blooded list.

There were also a num[ber] from full blooded horses [illegible] Mr. A. Sutherland took f[illegible]

STALLIONS

In this class there wer[e] for prizes, but great disa[illegible] as heavy draft stallions [illegible] competition with light or [illegible] giving the best horses [illegible] fair chance. The director[s] draw a distinction betwee[n] which are by nature disti[nct].

The first prize was tak[en by] [illegible]zier, of Picton, who sh[owed a] chestnut horse.

CARRIAGE HO[RSES]

There were three exhib[illegible] A fine bay team belongin[g] [illegible] which took the first prize, a pair of roans belonging to Mr. Robert Beatty, of Tyendinaga, well matched, and altogether an extra nice pair of horses, which took second prize, and a fine pair of blacks belonging to Ross Bros., of Thurlow, which had been prize winners at the Central Fair, took third prize.

DRAFT HORSES.

In this class, there were four exhibitors, the first prize being awarded to a fine pair belonging to Mayor Foster; the second to D. Bradford and the third to P. Huyck.

PAIR OF ROADSTERS.

This class being called, the fun began. Mr. Geo. Purdy came spinning around the ring with a large bay and black, before a trotting sulky, at a gait that was hard to beat. His only competitor was Mr. S. M. Herrington, who drove a pair of small grays, which did well, but George "got away with him" easily and took first money amidst the cheers of the "boys." Mr. Purdy also took the President's special prize of $10 for the best team of roadsters.

ROADSTERS IN HARNESS.

In this class a number of fine horses competed. The prize was taken by Mr. Samuel Hall, who drove a fine brown horse. The second was awarded to Mr. J. A. Clark for a clean stepping bay, and the third to Mr. J. M. Hurley.

SPECIAL PRIZES AWARDED.

G. & J. Brown, Special Prize for best Stallion for all purposes, $10. Peter Lazier, Picton.

The Quinte Foundry Co., best team of draft horses for farm purposes, Patent Scuffler, $8. R.D. Clapp of Thurlow.

Baltis Rose, 1st Best Single Carriage Horse $5; 2nd, Best Single Roadster, $5. 1st, U. E. Thompson; 2nd, W.C. Jones.

The President's special prize for best team of Roadsters $10. Geo. Purdy, 3rd con. Sidney.

Cash prize for best Saddle Horse, $3. U.E. Thompson.

Cash prize for best Single Driving Pony, 14 hands or under, driven by a lady, $3. Miss Donnely.

Judges—James Potts, Gilbert Jones, J. M. Hurley.

PRIZE LIST.

BLOOD CATTLE.—Durhams—Bull, 2 years old, 1st, Joseph Nightingale. Heifer, 2 years old, 1st, Jos. Nightingale. Heifer, 1 year old, 1st, J. Nightingale. Ayrshires—Bull, 2 years old, 1st, John Hagerman. Bull calf, 1st, G. Purdy; 2d, John Hagerman. Milch cow, 1st and 2d, John Hagerman. Heifer, 1 year old, John Hagerman.

GRADE OR COMMON CATTLE.—Bull, 2 years old, 2d, J. H. Peck. Bull, 1 year old, 1st, J. L. Clapp; 2d, Robt. Sills. Milch cow, 1st, J. L. Clapp; 2d, John Murphy. Heifer, 1 year old, 1st, Robert Sills; 2d and 3d, Geo. Purdy. Oxen, 1st, B. Foster; 2d, John Murphy.

Judges—Allen Hutchison, John Steele, A. Crouter.

HORSES.—Thoroughbred Horses—Best Stallion, 1st, H. C. Lloyd; 2nd, W. Shorey; 3rd, R. Fairman. Best Foal, bred from full blooded horse, with name of sire attached to said colt, 1st, A. Sutherland; 2nd, L. G. Baker; 3rd, Wm. Donnely. Other horses—Stallion that has stood for mares during the whole season of 1877, in the Electoral Division of East Northumberland, 1st, Peter Lazier; 2nd, M. Shetler; 3rd, S. Tolman. Blood Mare with foal by her side, 1st, Levi Massey; 2nd, L. G. Baker; 3rd, A. Sutherland. Pair Carriage horses, 1st, D. R. Clapp; 2nd, W. Beatty; 3rd, Ross Bros. Pair Draft horses, 1st, W. A. Foster; 2nd, D. Bradford; 3rd, P. Huyck. Pair of Roadsters in harness, 1st, Geo. Purdy; 2nd, S. M. Harrington. Roadster in harness, 1st, S. Hall; 2nd, J. A. Clark; 3rd, J. M. Hurley. Carriage horses in harness, 1st, W. C. Jones; 2nd, U. E. Thompson; 3rd, D. L. Lucas. Stud Colt, 2 years old, 1st, L. A. Clark; 2nd, Geo. Purdy. Horse Colt, yearling, 1st, R. Sills. Gelding, 3 years old, 1st and 2nd, D. Clapp. Gelding 2 years old, 1st, [illegible] ley; 2nd, Brown & St. Charles. Democrat, 1st, L. Palmer; 2nd, C. Ashley. Open Buggy, 1st, McDonald & Birrell; 2nd, Brown & St. Charles. Covered Buggy, 1st, C. Ashley; 2nd, Ashley & Moorman. Pony Phæton, open, 1st, Brown & St. Charles; 2nd, Brown & St. Charles. Pony Phæton, covered, 1st, Robt. Sills, C. Ashley manufacturer; 2nd, Brown & St. Charles. Pleasure Sleigh, two horses, 1st, C. Ashley; 2nd, Brown & St. Charles. Cutter, 1st, Ashley & Moorman; 2nd, Brown & St. Charles. Family Sleigh, one horse, 1st, Brown & St. Charles.

Judges.—W. Way, Jno. A. Spencer, Robt. Pye.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT—FIRST DEPARTMENT—China coverlid, 1st, Wm. McD Cook; 2nd, D.R. Ketcheson. Cotton coverlid, 1st, Thos. Jones; 2nd, Wm. McD Cook. Quilt in Knitting, 1st, Mrs. Sawyer; 2nd, Miss Sarah Allison. Quilt in patchwork, silk, 1st, Miss Bella Fleming; 2nd, Miss Alford. Quilt in cotton, 1st, Mrs. Sawyer; 2nd, W. Clazie. Quilt in needlework, 1st, Jas. Clark; 2nd, Miss E. Vandevoort. Hearth Rug, 1st and 2nd, R.J. Bates.

Judges—Mrs. Bowell and Mrs. Harry.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Ornamental Needle work, 1st, Mrs. Roles; 2nd, Miss E. Ketcheson. Muslin embroidery, 1st, Miss Roles. Silk embroidery, 1st, Miss C. Murney; 2nd, Miss Bowell. Worsted embroidery, 1st, Mrs. E. W. Edwards. Worsted work, 1st, Mrs. Sawyer; 2nd, Miss Hazzard. Guipure work, 1st, Miss E. Vandervoort; 2nd, Mrs. Adams. Lace work, 1st, Miss O'Carroll; 2nd, Miss E. Ketcheson. Raised work, 1st, J. Nightingale; 2nd, Miss S. Allison. Braiding, 1st, Miss Perry; 2nd, Miss S. Allison. Hair work, 1st, Miss E. Ketcheson. Bead work, 2nd, Miss E. Ketcheson. Crochet work, 1st, Miss E. Ketcheson; 2nd, R. J. Bates. Tatting, 1st, Miss Perry. Fancy knitting, 1st, D. R. Ketcheson; 2nd, Miss Perry. Net work, 1st, Miss Perry. Wax flowers, 1st, Miss Bowell; 2nd, Miss E. Ketcheson. Farmer's wreath, 1st, Miss Alford.

Judges—Miss Nulty, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Purdy.

FINE ARTS—Picture in Oil, Landscape, 1st, Miss Bowell, 2nd, Miss R. Yates, 3rd, Miss Bowell; Picture in Oil, Figures, 1st, A. W. Mason; Picture in Water Colors, Figures, 1st, J. A. Brock & Co., 2nd, Jno. Boyce; Picture in Water Colors, Flowers, 1st, Miss R. Yates; Collection of Photographs, 1st, J. Boyce, 2nd, J. A. Brock & Co.; Crayon Drawing, 1st, Miss Bowell, 2nd, A. W. Mason; Pencil Drawing, 1st and 2nd, Miss Bowell; Photographs finished in Ink, 1st, J. A. Brock & Co.

Judges.—Prof. Green, Thos. Wills, J. G. Robinson.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Collection of stoves, 1st and 2d, T. Linklater. Display of furniture, 1st and 2d, W. Minore. Display of work in marble, not less than 6 pieces, 1st and 2d, Weese & Coughlin. Family sewing machine, 1st and 2d, Jas. Barrett. Manufacturing sewing machine, 1st and 2d, James Barrett. Cider Mill, 1st, Geo. Armstrong. Washing machine, 1st and 2d, A. E. Procter. Wringer, 1st and 2d, A. E. Procter. Set horse shoes, 1st and 2d, Henry McIninch.

Judges—John McMullen, W. A. Anderson, W. R. Garrett.

RECOMMENDED FOR SPECIAL NOTICE—Steam engine by F. L. Street; knitting machine, by James Barrett; dog-power churn, by Jas. Row; hunter's outfit by James Nosworthy; cigars by L. Wertheim; velocipedes by Wm. Powell; cheese press by Ashley & Smith; stump machine, J. M. Walker & Co.

The following is the Horticultural Society's PRIZE LIST:

FOR PROFESSIONALS ONLY.—Collection of single Geraniums, 1st, J.F. Marshall; 2nd, Wm Mathews. Fuschias, in pots (no duplicate) and in flower, 1st, J. F. Marshall; 2nd, Wm. Mathews. Begonias, 1st, J. F. Marshal; 2nd, Wm. Mathews. Double Geraniums, 1st, J. F. Marshall; 2nd, Wm. Mathews. Foliage Geraniums, 1st, J. F. Marshall; 2nd, Wm. Mathews. Urn for outside, rustic or earthenware, 1st, J. F. Marshall; 2nd, J.F. Marshall.

FOR PROFESSIONALS AND ALL OTHERS.—Rose in pot, 1st, P.C. Dempsey; 2nd, J.F. Marshall. Ferns, 1st, J.F. Marshal; 2nd, John Bell. Petunias in pots, in bloom, 1st, J. F. Marshall, [illegible]

[illegible] The first steel pens was made in 1830.

The first air-pump was made in 1650.

Anæsthesia was first discovered in 1844.

The first balloon ascent was made in 17[illegible]

The first lucifer match was made in 178[illegible]

The entire Hebrew Bible was printed [illegible] 1488.

The first iron steamship was built in 18[illegible]

Ships were first "copper-bottomed" in 1[illegible]

Coaches were first used in England in 1[illegible]

The first horse-railroad was built in 1[illegible] 27.

Gold was first discovered in California [in] 1848.

The first steamboat plied on the Hudson [in] 1807.

The first watches were made at Nuremb[erg] in 1477.

Omnibuses were introduced in New Y[ork] in 1830.

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

The first copper cent was coined in [New] Haven in 1687.

Kerosene was first used for lighting [pur]poses in 1826.

The first telescope was probably used [in] England in 1608.

The first saw maker's anvil was brought [to] America in 1819.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

The first almanac was printed by Geo. Purbach in 1480.

The first chimneys were introduced [into] Rome from Padua in 1368.

The first printing-press in the United States was introduced in 1629.

The first steam engine on this continent [was] brought from England in 1753.

Glass windows were first introduced [into] England in the eighth century.

The first complete sewing machine [was] patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.

Extra Green Food for Cows.

We have repeatedly dwelt on the neces[sity] of keeping milch cows at all times in a [uni]formly good condition. Any deterioration [not] only causes a speedy decrease in the yiel[d of] milk, but even after extra feeding has re[stor]ed the animal to her former good state, i[t of]ten happens that the former flow of milk [does] not really return. Whenever, therefore, t[here] is any likelihood of scarcity of ordinary [food] or pasture, it is always advisable to hav[e at] hand some means of temporarily supplem[ent]ing the scant supply. The dairyman sh[ould] seek for cows of a vigorous appetite and st[rong] digestion—the more food the more m[ilk]. Some cows have such feeble appetite and [di]gestion that they consume only about [enough] to maintain their normal condit[ion] and do not yield milk enough to pay [their keep;] while in other cases the dairymen, not ap[pre]ciating the philosophy of the production, [in]stead of generous feeding, that he may g[et a] liberal return, feeds his cows so scantily [that] his profits are even less than his feed [illegible]. Such dairymen only feed well, if at all, w[hen] the cow is at pasture during the growing [sea]son; and when that becomes short, his c[ows] only pick enough to live. This becom[es a] most destructive waste of the profits. E[very] dairyman should provide a liberal suppl[y of] extra food for such a contingency. This [short] time often occurs in July, and thus checks [the] yield of milk, which can never be fully reg[ain]ed. In many cases this loss amounts to [one-]third the annual yield of milk—which is re[ally] all the profit. A little extra green foo[d, as] oats, rye, millet, Hungarian grass, clover [or] corn will keep up the flow of milk, and [carry] them over this short supply of pasture; [and] when the rains bring the fresh fall grass [it] will be ready to supply the best food to [con]tinue a good flow of milk till late in the [sea]son, making a profitable return. The da[iry]man should never permit his herd to sub[sist] wholly on a scanty pasture, even for a w[eek]. It is much better to find a little grain to m[ake] up the deficiency, if he has not such g[reen] food as mentioned.—*Rural New Yorker*.

—The Albert County Railway, bet[ween] Hillsboro' and Hopewell Corner, N. B., [was] opened on the 5th inst., by Lieut-Gov[ernor] Tilley at Salisbury.

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS IN ARREARS FOR TAXES.

County of Hastings, To wit:

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT ISSUED under the hand of the Warden of the County of Hastings, and the Seal of the said County, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and to me directed and delivered for the collection of the arrears of taxes due for three years and over, upon the lands hereinafter mentioned and described as being in the County of Hastings.

These are therefore to give notice that unless the arrears and costs are sooner paid, I shall on

Tuesday, the 23d day of October next,

AT THE HOUR OF

TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

AT THE

COURT HOUSE,

IN THE

Town of Belleville,

PROCEED TO SELL BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

The said lands, or as much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge such arrears of taxes and all lawful charges incurred.

MARMORA.

(All Patented.)

Concession.	Lot.	Acres.	Taxes.	Costs and Ch'ges.
1st	W½30	100	$17 00	$1 73
	E½31	100	17 50	1 75
2d	W½19	100	20 70	1 85
3d	EptW½2	55	24 00	2 00
	NE¼4	50	11 15	1 50
	12	150	26 09	2 09
	30	200	27 40	2 14
4th	E½12	100	21 00	1 90
	E½25	100	19 65	1 85
	E½26	100	19 65	1 85
	W½29	100	13 70	1 60
	32	90	27 46	2 15
6th	E½4	100	24 40	2 02
7th	W½10	100	42 75	2 73

[illegible]

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE Money at lowest rates, in sums to suit borrowers.
PETERSON & PETERSON,
Barristers, &c.,
Belleville.
Office, cor. Bridge and Front Sts. 75d&w

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
REAL ESTATE.
Apply to
J. H. PECK,
Secy.-Treasurer Hastings Loan and Investment Society,
Belleville, May 5, 1877. d01-13w1y

Private Money to Lend,
IN large or small sums on easy terms. Repayable in whole or by parts, without notice as borrower may desire.
BELL & BELL,
Barristers, Belleville
Sept. 4, '76.

MONEY! MONEY!
TO Loan,—any quantity on approved mortgage security. Easy terms.
52 GEO. D. DICKSON.

MONEY.
ANY Quantity of Money to loan at 8 per cent interest payable at the end of each year—not in advance. Borrowers have the privilege of paying any sum on the principal without previous notice, and interest on unpaid balance, or by instalments.
Apply to
E. B. FRALECK,
Barrister.
Ridley's Buildings,
Belleville, Ont.

Money to Lend
IN large or small sums on easy terms.
Apply to
S. S. WALLBRIDGE,
Solicitor, &c.,
Centre Block,
Front Street, Belleville.

Money to Invest
UPON easy terms.
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Barrister, &c.,
Bridge St., Belleville

Money to Lend
AT 8 per cent.
S. S. LAZIER,
Dominion Buildings,
Opposite Post Office, Belleville

MONEY.

[illegible]

Bradley's Patent Eagle Eyed Pens.

ISSUED IN 4 PARTS.

A Self-Instructor in the latest and most approved style of PENMANSHIP.

It consists of a series of COPY SLIPS, of convenient size (5 by 3 inches), to be placed along the paper while practicing, containing more than 100 copies, beginning with the first principles and gradually progressing to elegant writing of all kinds; an ornamental sheet containing German Text, Old English, and Ornamental Lettering, all hand flourished; Birds, Scrolls, &c.; a Book of 30 pages, fully explaining and illustrating the principles, and a nice Case, beautifully engraved, to contain the whole.

THE WHOLE CONSIGNED SENT BY MAIL, POST PAID, FOR $1.00.

Teachers, Accountants, and every person desirous of learning good writers, should send for one.

Over 3,000 have been sold in four months.

Address

A. G. BRATTY & Co.,
Ontario Business College,
Belleville, Ont.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

Weekly Intelligencer.

VOL. 43. BELLEVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1877. NO. 36.

Legal.

PETERSON & PETERSON, Barristers, &c. Solicitors for the Ontario Bank. Office—Corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville, Ont. Office hours—9 to 5. Office No. 8, Graham's Block.

GEO. O. ALCORN, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Nathaway Block, west side, Front Street, Belleville.

JAMES S. WALLBRIDGE, Jr., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office—No. 4, Graham's Block, entrance from Campbell Street, Belleville, Ont.

LEE, ROBERTSON, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Campbellford, Ont. Office—Room formerly occupied by Judge Gilbert, Front-st., 2 and 3 Regent's block. Money loaned at low rates of interest. Collections promptly attended to.

DAVID B. ROBERTSON, (Secretary Grand Junction Railway Company,) Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., &c. Office—No. 4, over the Post Office, Regent's block, Belleville, Ont. Private funds to loan. Money to lend on easy terms, and Mortgages bought and sold.

CHARLES I. COLEMAN, County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Office on the west side of Front street, opposite the Apothecaries' Hall.

Physicians.

H. HIGINBOTHAM, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. Office over Harkness's Drug store, on the corner of Front and Bridge streets. He has also kindly accepted by J. W. Carman, master of the Lodge of the Hon. R. Fleck. 43-tf

R. MURPHY, M. D., C. M., Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office and Residence—Two doors south of the Methodist Church, Congregational Church, Hotel St., Belleville.

J. FARLEY, M. D. C. M., Montreal, 1875, and Trinity College, Toronto, 1876. Office over Chandler's Drug Store.

B. S. WILSON, M.D. C.M., Physician and B. Surgeon, graduate of Victoria University, Montreal; Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Province of Ontario; Late Apothecary at Montreal General Hospital; Corner of Front and Bridge streets, Belleville. Residence and Office, Pinnacle Street, in the house recently occupied by A. L. Bogart Esq., next door to the Baptist Church.

H. BOULTER, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, &c., Office and residence, Bridge-st., Belleville, Graham's School Books, Stationery, &c. for sale. Belleville, Ont.

DR. CALDWELL, Surgeon Dentist, formerly of Belleville, late of Ottawa, has returned to Belleville, and may be found at Front Street, Belleville, both extracted without pain. Nov. 16. 43wly

Miscellaneous.

D. F. JONES, Contractor and Builder. Special attention paid to Stair building. Holloway, Ont. 37

EVANS & BOLGER, Provincial Land Surveyors, Architects, Civil Engineers, &c., Land Agents, Office—Dominion Buildings, Bridge-street, Belleville. Mr. Evans' office at Brighton is any part of Ontario promptly attended to. Mr. Bolger's office at Madoc. All instructions prepared, and Patents applied for.

JOHN D. ROSS, Q. C. THOS. G. BILTON, B. A., LL.B.

JAMES REID, Clerk 4th Division Court of Commercial Travellers, Conveyancer, &c., Trenton, North Hastings.

JOHN FRANCIS, County Surveyor, and Land Valuator and Conveyancer, Office and Residence—Bridge-street, Belleville.

THOMAS WILLIS, County Clerk, Conveyancer, &c., Office—Court House, Belleville.

GRIGGS, WALKER, L. D. S., Surgeon Dentist, Bridge-street, Belleville, Office, directly opposite the Dominion Hotel. Gas and Nitrous Oxide.

DR. CATHLY & REID, Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Bridge street, Belleville.

MR. HYATT, D.M.N.C.P.A. or M., has removed his residence and office from Commissioner Square to Lot 6 of Holy Trinity Church property, Victoria Avenue, Belleville. Front Street, opposite O'Brien's Hotel. Mr. Hyatt has had many years experience, and whose memory is their prime. At home, in a Carriage or Sleigh, or on the long drive, woman's peace in her true glory.

Apples of Gold.

If a golden apple is beautified to the eye, equally pleasing to the ear is a golden word, or a golden sentence. Some sentences are like a pot of honey, full of sweetness, and calculated to excite the appetite for more. Were the everyday experiments of many of our readers published, how interesting and profitable they would be found. Many a housewife has fatefully portrayed they would exceed, in point of interest, the productions of the pen of fiction. The following are selected from a number of receipts, and not what are the formation stones of our Canadian Literature, as expressed and found in

A good mother is worth an army of specialists. A true-hearted, noble minded sister is more precious than rubies. A true friend is one of the rarest and noblest things on earth.

Those who have played around the same doorstep, herded in the same mother's smile, and been tossed in the same father's arms, make by a sacred tie that can never be broken, though they may be separated by the world.

But those who have a capacity to love any, should cultivate it, and not suffer it to be dwarfed by neglect, and a yearning after the ideal of perfection, which is impossible to possess on earth. There is "something to do" for every one, and every one has a duty to perform, which is sacred, some class of unfortunates degraded or lowered, which should be befriended. That soul is poor indeed, that knows the world contains no one to whom the influence that will be felt for good after she has passed away.

There is little beauty in the lives of those women who are drawn into the gay circles of fashion, and who are ever on the strain to outvie those who are their rivals in dress, and whose memory is their prime. At home, in a Carriage or Sleigh, or on the long drive, woman's peace in her true glory.

Select Reading.

Women and Home.

There is a basin of delight bound up in the word home. The word is typical of all kinds of comfort, love, sympathy, and all other things that constitute the delights of social life. Were the everyday experiments of many of our readers published, how interesting and profitable they would exceed, in point of interest, the productions of the pen of fiction. The following are selected from a number of receipts, and not what are the formation stones of our Canadian Literature, as expressed and found in

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To Subscribers in Arrears.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
October 4th, 1877.

We send out this week a number of accounts to Subscribers who have not paid anything since this paper became the property of the INTELLIGENCER PRINTING COMPANY.

To these we have but a word to say. You have had the paper for nearly three years, and you will admit you have had full value for the price charged. This year's crop is unquestionably the finest Canada has had for twenty years—prices are fair, and there is no reasonable excuse why your newspaper account should not be paid, and at once. We do not intend to continue doing a credit business. The INTELLIGENCER is fully worth the price asked for it, and if any one desires to take it he must expect to pay for it.

We wish it distinctly understood that all accounts must be closed up at the time specified. If not, the paper will be stopped and measures taken to collect them.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The Intelligencer 15 Months for $1,50.

In this week's issue we commence the publication of a new Story, by the celebrated Novelist, Dr. Holland, entitled "Nicholas Minturn." The Story, which has just been issued by Belford Bros., is one of Dr. Holland's best efforts. It is vigorously written, the characters are drawn with remarkable fidelity to life, and the tale contains an excellent moral; in fact the tone is excellent throughout. It is by the kind permission of Messrs. Belford Bros., the holders of the copy-right, that we are enabled to reproduce this most interesting work in our columns. The story will be completed on or about the first of January, 1878.

LOOK AT THIS OFFER!

From the present issue, the 11th October, the Weekly INTELLIGENCER will be sent to NEW SUBSCRIBERS up to the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1879, for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Each new subscriber thus gets a first-class story which is alone worth the price of the paper, and the INTELLIGENCER newspaper, the largest Weekly published in Canada outside of the large cities, FOR FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION.

In all cases the money must invariably accompany the order.

In order to supply new subscribers with the story complete, we print an extra number of week's issue.

New subscribers commencing at any time between this and the first of January can have the INTELLIGENCER sent them up to January, 1879, for one dollar and a half.

Will not the friends of the INTELLIGENCER throughout Hastings and Prince Edward, kindly let this liberal offer be widely known. We are satisfied if a little extra effort were made by the friends of the Liberal Conservative party, at this time, the circulation of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER would be more than doubled during the next two months.

Who will send the first of a dozen or twenty.

Any person sending the names of six NEW SUBSCRIBERS, accompanied with the money—nine dollars—will receive a paper free up to the first of January, 1879.

List of New Advertisements

Overcoats—Walsh & Co.
Bankrupt Stock—James Hennessy.
Farm for Sale—S. D. Embury.
Notice—Wm. Wray.
Important Credit Sale—P. F[illegible]rick.
Still Ahead—J. W. Boyce.
Municipality of Carlow and Mayo—J. Hamilton.
Change of Business—Davenport.
New Goods—Muir & Lawrance.
Valuable Farm for Sale.
Farm for Sale—B. F. Orser.
Glasgow Warehouse.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

The Grand Junction Railway.

We published on Saturday the proceedings of the County Council, at which it was determined to appeal the case recently decided in favor of the Grand Junction Railway Company. We must confess that the passage of the resolution was a matter of astonishment to us, and we presume was as much a surprise to the Council as it will be to the vast majority of the people. So far as we have heard, there has been but one opinion expressed upon this question. With very few exceptions, the people in both Town and County were glad when they heard the intelligence that the case had been decided in favor of the Railway Company, and it was not supposed for a moment that the County Council would contest the case further. The decision, therefore, come to on Friday, is a matter of regret to the friends of the enterprise, and to those who have the true interests of the County at heart. Its effect cannot but be to seriously impair the credit of the Company, and very probably to cause the postponement of the completion of the road for another year, at least. That will be the effect of the action of the Council, though the attempt to get rid of a responsibility previously assumed, to break an agreement deliberately entered into, will, we hope, fail on appeal, as it did on the trial. Previous to this most unfortunate resolve to persevere in litigation, the prospects of the completion of the line to Campbellford this season were very flattering. Responsible parties had made propositions to complete the road to Campbellford this fall based upon the decision of the court, and supposing that the $35,000 due from the County would be forthcoming. With the $35,000 and $10,000 more added, it was intended to push on the work, and by good management the road would have been built and in running order to Campbellford this fall. The Company would then have been able to pay off all the mortgages and debts, and not leave an indebtedness upon the road to exceed $1,000 a mile. What a great advantage this would have been to the future of the road, to the County of Hastings, and to the Town of Belleville! With a road completed and in running order into the heart of the County of Northumberland, it would have been a comparatively easy matter for the Company to have obtained additional bonuses from municipalities in Northumberland and Peterboro, and pushed on the work to its western terminus without delay. The result of the unfortunate action of the Council has been to throw the work at least six months behind and to seriously impair the credit of the Company.

It has been asked what has the County to gain by further protracting this litigation? We can see nothing that the County has to gain in the matter; but the probable useless expenditure large sum in the shape of a bill of costs, which already amount—so it is stated—to about $4,000.

Were the enterprise one of a doubtful character—were it not certain that by the construction of the Grand Junction Railway the County will receive benefits far in excess of the amount of the stock subscription—had there been improper means used to induce the County to subscribe for the stock—we should applaud the action of the Council. But as the benefits to the County will be large; as the line is in fact a necessity; as the stock was subscribed with the intention of assisting the Company to that extent, we cannot but condemn the action which deprives us for the time being of the advantages to be derived from the Railway, which continues unnecessary litigation, and is almost certain to incur another heavy bill of costs.

The County is well able to assist the Railway to the extent of the amount of stock unpaid, and we believe that a large majority of the people of the County, recognizing the fact, are opposed to any further attempt, by process of law, to evade the payment of the stock.

FALL ASSIZES.

ROBBERY.

Francis Mackie was charged with having on Sunday, the 23rd day of September last, robbed one Allen McMullen of a pocket book and thirteen dollars. The particulars of the alleged robbery were given to our readers at the time of the occurrence.

Mr. G. M. Britton, Q.C., on behalf of the Crown, explained the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Thos. Holden, appeared for the prisoner.

ALLEN MCMULLEN, being sworn, said—I live in Prince Edward; I work for a farmer; was in Belleville on the 23rd day of Sept.; knew Mackie before that; had seen him at his father's hotel; was on speaking terms with him; went to Stirling on Friday to look for work; came from Stirling to Belleville on Saturday, the 22nd; stayed at the Queen's Hotel on Saturday night; started for church from the Queen's Hotel on Sunday; started for the Roman Catholic church and came up the street at the Dafoe House to the street at the Grammar School; was overtaken by prisoner and Taylor; they said they would go to church with me, after I had said I was going to church; they both said we might as well go into the Grammar School lot and lay down and rest awhile before going to church; we went through the fence into the graveyard; I laid down, and the first thing I knew I was jerked over on my back and pounded until I did not know anything; I was jerked backwards; Mackie jerked me back as Taylor was laying along side of me on the grass; I could not be mistaken; I carry the marks yet; some one kicked me in the side; could not say who; I had a five dollar bill and two fours with me in a portmonnaie; had it in my hip pocket; felt a hand in the pocket when I tried to save it, and my finger was twisted so that I feel the injury yet; the money was taken from me; I am sure the prisoner was one of them; they then ran off into the bushes in a different direction than the way we went in; have not seen Taylor since; saw Mackie first since at the Police Court, where I identified him; had a doctor to sew up my wounds.

Cross-examined.—I live in Sophiasburg; have told all that happened between us that morning; that was the sixth time I had been in Belleville; was here at Barnum's show; the last time I came here I came to get employment; went to Stirling to see if I could not get a lighter job than farming; did not know when I would get a job when I started; Had $19.35 when I started from home; I swear I was never in a police station all night in my life; the story about the robbery is as true as that I am under the protection of the police from fear; had no particular acquaintance with Mackie nor with Taylor; do not know where the lower bridge is; have seen a bridge somewhere, but do not know if I was ever across it; had the money in my pocket-book when I left the Queen's; did not take it out of my pocket on Sunday morning; I put the bills in the pocket-book on Friday; bought the pocket book in Stirling; did not count the money on Saturday night; counted it on Sunday morning when I put on my pants; the pocket-book never left my pocket, nor had I it out on Sunday after counting it until it was taken from me. It was not far from the road that the robbery occurred; did not get a chance to make a noise; did not call out. I was sober that morning; had a drink that morning; was not in Cuthbert's saloon that morning; do not know Cuthbert; have heard the name; don't know that he keeps a hotel; there is no mistake that I was perfectly sober that morning; did not want a rest when I went in with them; they said, "let us go in and lay down, and take a rest before Church."

To Mr. Britton.—Did not go out of the Queen's hotel with these parties before starting for Church; was threatened if I should come back to Belleville.

To Mr. Holden.—I did not see Mr. Cuthbert that morning.

R. M. ROY, sworn,—Know the prisoner; saw the prisoner in company with Chas. Taylor on the brow of the hill in the church grounds on the morning in question. It was 25 minutes to eleven. There was no one with them. They were going round the church towards Bridge street. They were laughing, and my little boy who was with me said "I think those boys have been in mischief."

MICHAEL MAHON, sworn—Am a policeman, knew prisoner, arrested him on the foot [...]

[...]

HIP! HIP! HURRAH!

J. W. BOYCE

IS STILL AHEAD. He was awarded first Prize for the

BEST PHOTOGRAPHS

at the West Hastings Fair for 1877.

BEST FINISHED PHOTOGRAPHS, $1.50 per doz.
BEST FINISHED " $1.00 half doz.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

Boyce was awarded in Toronto a MEDAL for the best Photographs.

October 17, 1877. 31w&d4f

FARM FOR SALE.

NORTH HALF of Lot No. 1, in the third concession of Hungerford, containing 100 acres,—80 acres cleared, well watered and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good brick house, good barns and sheds, also an orchard. For terms apply on the premises to

S. D. EMBURY.

Oct. 16, 1877. 36-3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court will be held pursuant to the Voter's Lists Act of 1876, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings, at Connor's Hall, in the Village of Tweed, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1877, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voter's List of the Municipality of the Township of Hungerford for 1877. All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

WILLIAM WRAY,
Clerk of the said Municipality.

Clerk's Office Tweed.
Hungerford, Oct. 15, 1877.

Municipality of Carlow and Mayo.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of Carlow and Mayo will on petition of Isaac McKenzie and others, pass a By-law for the purpose of opening the side line allowance of road between lots 10 and 11 in the 15th and 16th concessions in the township of Mayo.

J. R. HAMILTON,
Township Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Carlow, October 4th, 1877. 36w4t

FARM FOR SALE.

$5,500

WILL BUY one of the best Farms in the County of Prince Edward, containing **100 Acres, 75 of which is improved and in a high state of cultivation.** Good buildings, excellent, and well fenced. Terms easy. Also 90 acres for sale, 65 of which are improved and in fine condition, with outbuildings. As the subscriber wishes to retire from farming, he offers as an extra inducement to purchasers to leave on the place that is sold first all of his loose property, consisting of one span of horses, 6 head of cattle, farming implements of all kinds, a quantity of hay, and the fodder of 1,500 bus. of grain. Possession immediate. TERMS EASY.

Apply to B. F. ORSER, on the above premises, Lot 5, con. 2, Sophiasburgh. 34-4t

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer for sale the west half of lot No. 32 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 100 acres, known as the farm of the late LUKE OSTROM, Sen. It is well situated—about two miles from Belleville, and fronts on the gravel road to Frankford. There is a house, barn, sheds, and a never failing well of water on the premises. This is a very desirable farm. Title indisputable.

For further particulars apply at the law offices of J. PARKER THOMAS, Esq., or E. B. FRALECK, Esq., Belleville, or to the undersigned,

HENRY VANDEWATER,
DAVID VANDEWATER,
Executors and Trustees under the last will of the late Luke Ostrom, Sr.

Belleville, 12th Oct., 1877. 36.2t-157.12t

IMPORTANT CREDIT SALE.

P. FREDERICK will offer all his Household Goods, and other property, for sale by public Auction, at his residence, West Belleville, opposite the Foot-bridge, on

Wednesday, 24th October.

Sale to commence at half-past 9 o'clock, a. m. The Goods consist in part of 1 Piano, Decker & Barns' make, N. Y., nearly new, and written guarantee with it—a very fine instrument; 200 yards Tapestry Carpet, new; 1 sett hair-bottom Parlor Chairs; 1 do. do. Rocking chair; 1 do. do. Sofa; 1 Marble top Centre table; 1 plain top do. 2 hall racks and hall lamp; 15 yds. hall Oilcloth, new; 6 hair bottom Dining Chairs; 1 Extension Dining Table; 1 Breakfast Table; 1 large Walnut Sideboard, 1 plain Sideboard, 8 fine oil Pictures, 6 Cane Dining Chairs, Serving Trays and Dishes of all kinds, Lamps of all sizes, 3 Bedroom Sets, 2 walnut Bureaus, 1 plain do., 2 walnut Bedsteads, 4 plain do., 2 Spring Mattrasses, 2 walnut Hall chairs, 1 Hall Coal Stove, base burner, 1 Dining Room Stove, base burner, 1 Parlor Wood Stove, 100 links Stovepipes, nearly new, 1 Child's Crib and Cradle, 1 hair bottom Bedroom Sofa, 1 Invalid's Chair, on castors, 2 Hair Mattrasses, 1 Single Bed and Mattrass, 4 Sets Lace Curtains 1 Damask Curtain, 6 Window Cornices, 3 Window Poles and Rings complete, 3 pairs Curtain Cords and Tassels, 1 Lounge, spring bottom; 3 young Horses, first-class and sound, two of them well matched; 1 set Light Double Harness, 3 sets Single Harness, 1 heavy Spring Waggon, nearly new, 1 new Phaeton Buggy. 1 second hand Open Buggy, 1 new Sulkey, covered around, 1 Cutter, nearly new, 1 Single Sleigh, 2 Cutter Robes, 1 Coon do., 1 Parcel Hand-cart, 1 Horse Cart, 1 Lawn Mower, improved style, 1 child's Carriage and Sleigh, 1 child's Waggon and Velocipede, 1 Lap Rug, 1 No. 10 Kitchen Stove, new, 2 Kitchen Tables, 1 Pastry Marble, 1 Copper Boiler and stove Furniture, 8 Kitchen Chairs, 24 Self-sealing Jars, several filled with fruit, 1 new Kitchen Cupboard, 1 Sewing Machine, Osborne make, 1 pair Family Scales, 1 pair Platform Scales, 1,000 lbs., nearly new.

Axe, Clothes-horses, Step-ladder, Clothes Revolving Dryer, Crowbars, Sledges, Drill, and all the little things needed around a house, too numerous to mention.

Remember, all these Goods are nearly new, and will be sold for what they will bring.

TERMS OF SALE.—Up to $25, cash; above that nine months' credit, excepting Horses, Waggons and Piano. Horses and Waggons one year, Piano one year for half, 2 years for balance, by furnishing good endorsed and approved Notes with Bank rate of discount.

Also, his HOUSE AND LOT for Sale. Double Sash and Doors, hard and soft water, and all modern improvements.

P. S.—Come early, as it will take all day to get through.

P. FREDERICK.

Belleville, October 11th, 1877. w1&d3t

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

IN consequence of the death of the late Geo. A. Davenport, the large and very choice stock of

FURS,
HATS,
CAPS,
MITTS,
GLOVES,
ROBES,

&c., must be disposed of

AT ONCE.

The balance of the stock of unmanufactured Furs will be made up, and

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS

done on the shortest notice, as usual, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Parties wishing anything in this line will do well to call, as this is the

PLACE FOR BARGAINS,

AT

DAVENPORT'S.

d&w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Fralick Lloyd, of Thurlow, are requested to send them into A. G. Northrup, Esq., Belleville, properly certified, on or before the 1st day of December, 1877.

JOHN J. LLOYD.

October 9th, 1877. 35w8t

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM lot 7, in the 11th con. of Rawdon, on the night of the 1st October, 1877, a span of working mares. One is sorrel, with three white feet and a white strip in its face. The other is dark bay, no marks on it, but it has the two front feet ring-boned. They are under size. Any person returning them, or giving such information as will lead to the recovery of one or both, will be liberally rewarded.

SAMUEL MACK,
Springbrook P.O.

Oct. 11, 1877. 157.3t

Adjournment.

THE quarterly meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of the Township of Thurlow has been adjourned till the 30th day of October, 1877, to meet at Palmer's Hotel, Canifton, at 2 o'clock p.m., and members will govern themselves accordingly.

WM. HUDSON,
President.

32-3t

MONEY TO LOAN

IN SUMS to suit parties, at eight per cent interest on real estate security.

P. R. PALMER,
Agent, Belleville.

Sept. 14th, 1877. w32t6m

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings.

Ontario.
County of Hastings.

To Sarah Ann Neilson, widow, and the next of kin of Geo. Neilson, late of the Town of Belleville, contractor, deceased, greeting:

WHEREAS, Charles Wilkins, of said Town of Belleville, gentleman, acting for a portion of the creditors of said deceased, by petition to said Surrogate Court, set forth the following, amongst other things:

"That said deceased died at the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, on or about the twenty-fourth day of March last, intestate. That said deceased died a married man, leaving Sarah Ann Neilson, his widow, and eight children, viz: George, John, Sarah, Agnes, James, Henry, Robert and Jessy, him surviving. That said deceased had not any personal estate of any value, but left real estate which the creditors desire to have administered under the direction of the Court of Chancery, and asked that administration of the personal estate and effects of said deceased might be granted to him by said Surrogate Court."

You and each of you are hereby cited to come before the Judge of the Surrogate Court or the presiding Judge in Chambers at the Shire Hall, in the Town of Belleville, on FRIDAY, the nineteenth day of October, A. D. 1877, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, to see and examine the proceedings and show cause, if any you have, why the administration of the personal estate and effects of said deceased should not be granted to said Charles Wilkins, or to such other person or persons as to the said Court may seem meet.

Witness, the Hon. George Sherwood, Judge of our County Court at Belleville, this twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1877.

34.3t A. G. NORTHRUP.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of Chas. Craige & Bro., as a general store, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books will remain in their office until the first day of November, for the purpose of settlement of account, after that date they will be placed in other hands for collection.

CHAS. CRAIGE.
ROBT. J. CRAIGE.

Stirling, Oct. 1st, 1877.

The above business will be carried on as usual by Robt. J. Craige, who will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers, and as many new ones as possible. The stock of goods are now complete, prices are as low as compatible with a living profit, and everything marked in plain figures, one price only.

ROBT. J. CRAIGE.

Stirling, Oct. 1st, 1877. 34-w-4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Flint vs. Badgley.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Chancery made in a cause of Flint vs. Badgley, the creditors of William D. Badgley, late of the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, who died in or about the month of October, 1873, are on or before the 27th day of October, 1877, to send by post prepaid to John J. B. Flint, Esq., Barrister, Belleville, their christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims and standing of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my chambers at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, on the 29th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

(Signed) S. S. LAZIER,
Master.

Dated this 28th day of Sept. 1877. w34-4t

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES,

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF

Tyendinaga and Marmora,

in the County of Hastings.

THERE will be sold on TUESDAY, the THIRTIETH day of OCTOBER, 1877, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hawley House, in the Town of Belleville, by virtue of Powers of Sale contained in certain Mortgages which will be produced at the Sale, the following Properties:

PARCEL I.

Under Mortgage from Joseph and Elzena Waite, part of lot No. 7, in the 1st con. of the said Township of Tyendinaga, containing by admeasurement seventy acres more or less being composed of all that part of lot seven in the north range of the 1st con. south of the Slash Road, in the said Township of Tyendinaga, lying north of the Grand Trunk Railway Track, running across said lot.

The following improvements are said to be on the premises: About 70 acres cleared, of which 50 acres are under cultivation, having erected thereon a frame dwelling house with stone milk house in rear, one frame shed and frame barn. The property is fenced with cedar post fences and watered by a creek.

PARCEL II.

Under Mortgage from James A. Campion and Joseph W. Campion, part of the East half of Lot one, in the seventh Concession of the Township of Marmora aforesaid, containing by admeasurement sixty-two acres more or less, and lying East of the Creek running through said half of said lot, and being that part of said East half heretofore devised by the late William Campion to one Richard Campion, and fully described in said will.—Also the East half of Lot two, in the seventh Concession of the said Township of Marmora, containing 100 acres more or less. Also the East half of Lot three, in the seventh Concession of the said Township of Marmora, containing 100 acres more or less; and also the East half of the East half of Lot four in the said seventh Concession of the Township of Marmora, containing fifty acres more or less. On the East half of Lot three, here is erected a one and a half story Stone Dwelling, with basement and frame Woodshed.—Also a frame Barn and two other frame Sheds. There are in all about 150 acres cleared and under cultivation.

TERMS.—One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid down on the day of sale. For balance, terms will be made known at the sale.

For further particulars apply to

JONES BROTHERS,
Solicitors, Masonic Hall, Toronto,
Or to J. P. THOMAS, Esq.,
Belleville.

Toronto, Oct. 3rd, 1877. 31

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY,

IN THE

TOWN OF BELLEVILLE,

in the County of Hastings.

THERE WILL BE SOLD on

Tuesday, the thirtieth day of October, 1877,

At one o'clock in the afternoon at the

HAWLEY HOUSE

in the Town of Belleville, by virtue of Power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the sale, the following property:

Under Mortgage from John T. Lattimer, LOT NUMBER SEVENTEEN, on the West side of Church street, in the Town of Belleville aforesaid, containing half an acre, more or less.

And also the NORTH HALF OF LOT NUMBER EIGHTEEN, on the East side of Pinnacle street, in the said Town of Belleville, containing one-quarter of an acre, more or less.

The following improvements are said to be on the premises: On Lot 17, on the West side of Church street, there is a brick terrace of four dwellings, two stories high with outbuildings attached; also eight rough cast cottages, one and a half stories high, with outbuildings attached. On Lot 18, on the East side of Pinnacle street, there are erected two frame dwellings, with frame barn adjacent.

TERMS.—One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid down on the day of sale. For balance, terms will be made known at the sale. For particulars apply to

JONES BROTHERS,
Solicitors, Masonic Hall, Toronto.
Or to J. P. THOMAS, Esq., Belleville.

Toronto, October 3, 1877.

FOR SALE,

50 ACRES of land, cleared, being the south-west quarter of lot eight, in the 8th con. of Huntingdon, upon which there is a stone dwelling and frame barn. This property will be sold for $700, and any reasonable time to pay for it, upon security being given.

JOHN WOOD.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2nd, 1877. w34-4t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale part of lot No. 11, in the 4th concession of Huntingdon, comprising 100 acres, 80 of which are cleared. It has a good two-story stone dwelling and a barn with stone stables under it. There is a young orchard, and it is well watered, having two wells and a never-failing stream. Will be sold cheap. For terms, apply on the premises of

HARVEY CLARK.

Oct. 2nd, 1877. 34w4t

Commercial.

Belleville, Oct. 17, 1877.

The provision market has been very dull during the week, there being but few changes in prices to record. Butter is the commodity and there is a great demand for it at quite a fair demand for new laid eggs, which are now the prox is low, 50 per bushel. Poultry is plentiful and cheap. Wild ducks are beginning to make their appearance on the market, and sell at 60c per pair.

Fresh meats have been heavy during the week, and shipments correspondingly large. Poultry has declined, owing to a glut in the home market, where sales are also dull and prices inclining. To-day the prices ranged from 6c to 8c per lb for No 1, and 5c for calves. Spring lambs at 50c a piece of the cattle being from 30c to 35c. The prices of pork at present is decidedly unfavorable to buyers.

Hay has advanced within a few days by from $12 to $13 per ton.

Other articles unchanged.

Wheat—$1 to $1 12½.
Barley—50c to 55c.
Peas—50c.
Oats—30c to 35c.
Potatoes—30c to 75c per bushel.
Turnips—30c per bush.
Onions—50c to 60c per peck.
Apples—$1 to $1 50 per bbl.
Cabbages—5c to 10c.
Beans—$1 to $1 50.
Eggs—13c to 15c.
Chickens—Dressed, 50c to 75c.
Ducks—50c to 60c per pair.
Turkeys—8c to 9c per lb.
Geese—5c to 6c per lb.
Butter—17c to 18c per lb.
Lard—10c to 11c per lb.
Tallow—5c to 6c per lb.
Hides—$6.75 per 100 lbs.
Calf Skins—$6.50 to $6.50 per bdl.
Sheep Skins—50c to 60c per pair.
Deer Skins—$1 to $1 50 per pair.
Hay—$13 to $14 per ton.
Straw—$5 to $6 per load.

CHEESE MARKET.

Oct. 16th.

At Tilso, N. Y., yesterday, the above market had a less healthy look, and of course, a shrunk sale, 1,000 cheese only—those being held over and unsold from previous sales. Buyers were on hand in force, and soon got possession of a good lot existing between buyers and sellers of anything worth a dicker. The sales ranged at from 12½ to 13c, if much smoother going at 13c, but Delhi sold at 13½c. The latter price is the accommodation of both buyers and sellers in the immediate neighborhood.

The Little Falls, N. Y. cheese market was quiet on Monday. The sales on the factory row selling at 13½c; 13½c, 6,500 boxes getting the latter figure; 7,500 boxes of finer cheese brought 14c to 15c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Oct. 17.

Trade generally continues the same as reported last week. Fall wheat is steadily declining, and is now quoted at 98c to $1 per bushel. Spring wheat is also lower, and is quoted at 90c to 95c per bushel. Barley is unchanged, and is quoted at 50c to 55c per bushel. Peas are also unchanged, and are quoted at 60c to 65c per bushel. Oats are unchanged, and are quoted at 30c to 35c per bushel. Corn is unchanged, and is quoted at 60c to 65c per bushel. Rye is unchanged, and is quoted at 50c to 55c per bushel. Potatoes are unchanged, and are quoted at 30c per bushel. Flour is unchanged, and is quoted at $4 to $4 25 per barrel. Oatmeal is unchanged, and is quoted at $4 to $4 25 per barrel. Bran is unchanged, and is quoted at $10 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Oct. 17.

Flour—receipts 7,200 bbls. Market quiet and steady; demand less active; fall wheat extra superfine, from selected brands, $5 to $5 10; fancy, $4 90 to $5; extra, $4 80 to $4 85; superfine No 1, $4 70 to $4 75; fine, $4 40 to $4 50; middlings, $4 10 to $4 20; pollards, $3 90 to $4; Ontario bags, extra, $2 40 to $2 45; superfine, $2 30 to $2 35; Montreal bags, extra, $2 45 to $2 50; superfine, $2 35 to $2 40; city bags, extra, $2 45 to $2 50; superfine, $2 35 to $2 40; Manitoba bags, extra, $2 45 to $2 50; superfine, $2 35 to $2 40; Lake Superior bags, extra, $2 45 to $2 50; superfine, $2 35 to $2 40; strong bakers', $4 10 to $4 20; fine, $3 90 to $4; middlings, $3 60 to $3 70; pollards, $3 40 to $3 50; Ontario bags, $2 10 to $2 20; city bags, delivered, $2 50 to $2 60.

Wheat—receipts 1,200 bushels; market dull; No 2 Chicago spring, $1 03 to $1 04; No 3 do, 98c to $1; No 2 Milwaukee, $1 04 to $1 05; No 3 do, 98c to $1; fall extra, $1 10 to $1 11; No 2 do, $1 07 to $1 08; No 3 do, $1 04 to $1 05; No 1 Canada red winter, $1 12 to $1 13; No 2 do, $1 08 to $1 09; No 1 Canada white winter, $1 12 to $1 13; No 2 do, $1 08 to $1 09; No 1 Canada spring, $1 08 to $1 09; No 2 do, $1 04 to $1 05; No 3 do, 98c to $1; No 1 Manitoba hard, $1 12 to $1 13; No 2 do, $1 08 to $1 09; No 1 Manitoba, $1 08 to $1 09; No 2 do, $1 04 to $1 05; No 3 do, 98c to $1; No 1 California, $1 12 to $1 13; No 2 do, $1 08 to $1 09.

Corn—receipts 1,200 bushels; market dull; No 2, 48c to 49c; No 3, 47c to 48c; No 1 yellow, 49c to 50c; No 2 do, 48c to 49c; No 3 do, 47c to 48c; No 1 white, 49c to 50c; No 2 do, 48c to 49c; No 3 do, 47c to 48c.

Oats—receipts 1,200 bushels; market dull; No 2, 30c to 31c; No 3, 29c to 30c; No 1 white, 31c to 32c; No 2 do, 30c to 31c; No 3 do, 29c to 30c.

Barley—receipts 1,200 bushels; market dull; No 2, 60c to 61c; No 3, 58c to 59c; No 1 white, 61c to 62c; No 2 do, 60c to 61c; No 3 do, 58c to 59c.

Rye—receipts 1,200 bushels; market dull; No 2, 50c to 51c; No 3, 49c to 50c; No 1 white, 51c to 52c; No 2 do, 50c to 51c; No 3 do, 49c to 50c.

Peas—receipts 1,200 bushels; market dull; No 2, 60c to 61c; No 3, 58c to 59c; No 1 white, 61c to 62c; No 2 do, 60c to 61c; No 3 do, 58c to 59c.

Provisions—Pork, Mess, $16 50 to $17 00; Thin Mess, $15 00 to $15 50; Prime Mess, $14 00 to $14 50; Prime, $13 00 to $13 50; Lard, 10c to 11c; Bacon, 7c to 8c; Hams, 10c to 11c; Shoulders, 6c to 7c; Cheese, 12c to 13c.

Whisky—$1 08 to $1 09.

Eggs—15c to 16c.

Butter—Creamery, 18c to 19c; Dairy, 15c to 16c; Western, 12c to 13c.

Tallow—5c to 6c.

Hides—$6 75 to $7 00.

Wool—Fleece, 30c to 32c; Pulled, 28c to 30c.

Coal Oil—Refined, 18c to 19c.

Petroleum—Crude, 8c to 9c; Refined, 15c to 16c.

Ashes—Pots, $3 75 to $3 80; Pearls, $5 75 to $5 80.

Seeds—Timothy, $1 75 to $1 80; Clover, $5 to $6; Flax, $1 40 to $1 45.

Freights—To Liverpool, 5d to 6d; To London, 5d to 6d; To Glasgow, 5d to 6d.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Hogs—receipts 11,000; active; $3 50 to $4 00. Cattle—receipts 1,000; steady; $2 50 to $4 00. Sheep—receipts 500; steady; $3 00 to $4 00. Flour—dull and unchanged. Wheat—dull; No 2 spring, $1 03 to $1 04; No 3 spring, 98c to $1; No 2 winter red, 98c to $1 00. Corn—dull; No 2, 43c to 44c. Oats—dull; No 2, 28c to 29c. Rye—dull; No 2, 48c to 49c. Barley—dull; No 2, 58c to 59c. Pork—dull; $16 00 to $16 50. Lard—dull; $9 90 to $10 00. Whisky—dull; $1 08 to $1 09.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 17.

Gold—

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Oct. 17.

Cotton easy at 11 3-16.

Flour in fair demand; receipts 19,000 bbls; sales 7,000 bbls.

Wheat—No 1 Pe

Corn—No 1 Pe

Oats—No 1 Pe

Pork—Mess, $16 75 to $16 87½.

Lard—Steam, 10 7-16c.

Whisky—$1 08.

Freights—To Liverpool, 5d; To London, 5d.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Hogs—receipts 11,000; active; $3 50 to $4 00. Cattle—receipts 1,000; steady; $2 50 to $4 00. Sheep—receipts 500; steady; $3 00 to $4 00. Flour—dull and unchanged. Wheat—dull; No 2 spring, $1 03 to $1 04; No 3 spring, 98c to $1; No 2 winter red, 98c to $1 00. Corn—dull; No 2, 43c to 44c. Oats—dull; No 2, 28c to 29c. Rye—dull; No 2, 48c to 49c. Barley—dull; No 2, 58c to 59c. Pork—dull; $16 00 to $16 50. Lard—dull; $9 90 to $10 00. Whisky—dull; $1 08 to $1 09.

Bitchell's Belladonna Improved India Rubber Porous Plaster.

...ne never has been a time when ... Plaster ... Belladonna ... Plaster ... The principal ingredients used in making these ...

Bitchell's Belladonna Improved India Rubber Porous Plaster.

...ne never has been a time when ... Plaster ... Belladonna ... Plaster ... The principal ingredients used in making these ...

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1877.

Local News.

Read Our Lists.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of the sale of Mr. P. Lyle, &c., at the residence of Mr. P. Lyle, Thurlow, on Wednesday next. The residence is also for sale.

Provincial Appointments.—Amongst the appointments in the last Ontario Gazette is the name of Henry E. Hinchcliffe, Belleville, to be Notary Public.

For admirers of the diamond and bowels, see Pantechnicon, Bridge street.

Important Sale.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of the sale of Furniture, &c., at the residence of Mr. P. Lyle, Thurlow, on Wednesday next. The residence is also for sale.

Tremendous rush for Fall and Winter clothing at Walsh's Commercial House. Overcoats, ulsters, pea jackets, suits, pants and vests are being sold off at unprecedented low prices. Call early if you wish to secure some of these bargains.

The Grand Jubilee.—The work of ballasting between Belleville and Napanee is being proceeded with, an engine and several flat cars being employed. The actual fact our being employed a considerable number of men are employed.

Donations.—A few more returns in the prize list of the Belleville Horticultural Society, are to hand since the list was prize for collection of open air grasses is $2.50 as having been awarded to E. A. Wood. It should have been S. & J. Clark.

Fire.—About 11 o'clock last Sunday night an unoccupied frame building owned by James Mosley, situated on the north side of the Grand Trunk Railway track, was destroyed by fire. No doubt the fire was set on foot by incendiaries. Mr. Mosley is insured to about one-half of the value of the building.

Large Yield.—Mr. Thos. Woodcock left at Mr. Wray's office to Tweed an ear of corn measuring nine inches in length, with seven twelve and one half inches and containing upwards of eight hundred grains. The planting was done on the 12th of last June. It grew on lot No. 9 in the 12th concession of Hungerford.

The Models in use.—The County Council of Prince Edward, at their last session, voted Model School for North Hastings at Madoc and $100 to the South Riding of Lennox & Addington. The latter is to be located for the accommodation of both Counties in the immediate vicinity of Napanee.

The Little Falls, N. Y. cheese market was quiet on Monday. The sales on the factory row selling at 13½c; 13½c, 6,500 boxes getting the latter figure; 7,500 boxes of finer cheese brought 14c to 15c.

Lecture.—The lecture by Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, on "Time is Money," on Tuesday evening last, was a very able one, and was listened to by a large audience. The lecturer handled his subject in a masterly manner, and showed that time is money, and that it is the duty of every man to improve his time to the best advantage. The lecture was interspersed with some very humorous anecdotes, which added much to the interest of the lecture. The proceeds of the lecture, which amounted to $20, will be handed over to the Sabbath School Library.

Queen Insurance Company.—The total losses of the Queen Insurance Company at St. John, N. B., amounted to $728,034.34. The whole of this large amount was promptly paid by the company, and $7,500 was also handed over by the company, and $7,500 was also handed over by the company, and $7,500 was also handed over

The Intelligencer

COUNTY COUNCIL.

SECOND DAY.

[illegible]

Committee on Ways and Means reported.

The petition of John Adams was taken up.

Mr. Pearce moved for a grant of $50 to Mr. Adams, to aid in defraying the expenses [illegible]

[illegible]

Council adjourned till 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, Oct. 11.

The Warden took the chair at the appointed hour.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

A communication was read from James Meagher, with regard to the second concession road [illegible] crossed by the Grand Trunk and Grand Junction Railways [illegible] referred to the [illegible] Roads and Bridges.

BY-LAW.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a By-law to assume the road in Hungerford from Tweed to the North Hastings Railway Station as a county road. Read a first time.

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, Oct. 12.

[illegible]

Court of Chancery.

[illegible]

THE HIDNEY FAIR.

[illegible]

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS IN ARREARS FOR TAXES.

County of Hastings,
To wit.

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT [illegible] the Warden of the County of Hastings and the Seal of the said County, bearing date the [illegible] day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and to me directed and delivered for the [illegible] of the arrears of taxes due for three years and over, upon the lands hereinafter mentioned and described as lying in the County of Hastings.

These are therefore to give notice that unless the arrears and costs are sooner paid I shall on

Tuesday, the 23d day of October next,

AT THE HOUR OF

TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

AT THE

COURT HOUSE,

IN THE

Town of Belleville,

PROCEED TO SELL BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

The said lands, or as much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge such arrears of taxes and all lawful charges incurred.

MARMORA.

(All Patented.)

Concession	Lot	Acres	Taxes	Costs and Charges
1st	W½30	100	$17 [illegible]	$1 [illegible]
	[illegible]	100	11 50	1 75
2d	W½10	100	20 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
3d	Ept W½2	[illegible]	24 00	2 00
	[illegible]	50	11 15	1 [illegible]
	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]
	30	200	27 40	2 14
4th	E½12	100	21 00	1 [illegible]
	E½25	100	19 65	1 85
	E½26	100	19 65	1 85
	W½29	100	18 70	1 80
	32	90	27 46	2 15
6th	E½4	100	24 40	2 02
7th	W½10	100	42 75	2 73
	W½20	100	22 10	1 94
	W½22	100	22 00	1 94
	W½26	100	18 50	1 80
	W½30	100	14 25	1 62
8th	SE½19	[illegible]	15 10	1 65
	23	200	[illegible]	2 [illegible]
	W½25	100	[illegible] 50	2 [illegible]
	26	200	30 60	2 65
	W½29	100	15 50	1 67
	E½31	100	15 50	1 67
	32	200	28 28	2 17
9th	6	200	26 20	2 10
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]
	W½[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 70	1 92
	[illegible]	[illegible]	27 00	2 11
	32	[illegible]	27 00	2 [illegible]
10th	11	[illegible]	36 00	2 50
	12	200	36 00	2 50
	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
	E½23	100	13 50	1 60
	E½32	100	21 40	1 92
11th	W½14	100	30 00	2 [illegible]

MADOC.

(All Patented.)

[illegible]

ELZEVIR.

(All Patented.)

[illegible]

HUNGERFORD.

(All Patented.)

[illegible]

TUDOR.

(All Patented.)

[illegible]

WOLLASTON.

(All Patented.)

[illegible]

VILLAGE OF STIRLING.

(All Patented.)

[illegible]

VILLAGE OF TRENTON.

(Patented.)

[illegible]

F. McANNANY,
Treasurer County of Hastings.
County Treasurer's Office,
Belleville, July 14, 1877.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST AND HOW RESTORED.

[illegible]

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

[illegible]

Dr. Wm. Gray's Specific Medicine

[illegible]

WILLIAM GRAY & Co.,
Windsor, Ont.

Sold in Belleville by all Druggists.

Belleville and Oswego.

OSWEGO BELLE,

[illegible]

W. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,

THE R. M. UPPER CABIN STEAMER

"HASTINGS"

CAPT. J. F. CAMPBELL.

[illegible]

W. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents Belleville.

FOR MONTREAL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE COMMODIOUS AND FAVORITE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT STEAMER

ALEXANDRA,

WILL leave Trenton every Monday morning [illegible] and Belleville at Nine o'clock, for points east, running all the Rapids, [illegible]

Returning, leaves Montreal every Thursday at noon, for River and Bay Ports. For further information, apply to [illegible]

W. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents.

Belleville, May 28, 1877. d&w

The Steamer "UTICA,"

J. A. FOLTE [illegible]

WILL leave Trenton every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, calling at [illegible] and all Ports between the head of the Bay and Picton, leaving Belleville at 8 a.m. Will leave Picton at 1 p.m. on return for the head of the Bay, leaving Belleville at 4 p.m.

Omnibuses in waiting at Picton and Belleville.

W. H. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents, Belleville.

P. F. McCUAIG, Agent, Picton.
May 1, 1877. d&w

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
Londonderry and Glasgow.

ALLAN LINE.

THE first class Clyde built iron steamships of the Allan line, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will be despatched from Quebec as follows. For Liverpool [illegible] Glasgow, calling at Loch Foyle (for Derry).

FROM QUEBEC.

CIRCASSIAN, SEPT. 1st.
MORAVIAN, " 8th.
SARDINIAN, " 15th.
PERUVIAN, " 22nd.
POLYNESIAN, " 29th.
SARMATIAN, OCT. 6th.
CIRCASSIAN, " 13th.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN CABIN PASSAGES.

From Belleville via Quebec to Liverpool for Londonderry Cabin from $[illegible] to $[illegible] according to position of sleeping Cabin.

Intermediate $46.

Steerage, which includes a plentiful supply of well cooked provisions served by the ship's stewards, $30 from Belleville.

Return tickets [illegible] at lowest rates.

The last train leaves Toronto every Friday morning at 7 o'clock, passing Belleville at noon.

An experienced Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

Berths not secured until paid for.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain passage certificates at lowest rates from England, Ireland or Scotland, to any railway station in Canada or the United States. (When tickets are not used the amount is returned, less a small deduction.)

Steerage from Liverpool, Londonderry, or Glasgow, including Railway fare through to Belleville $30.

Intermediate and steerage Stewardesses are appointed to each of the vessels.

For through tickets and every information apply to

U. E. THOMPSON,
Agent Allan Line,
Canadian Express Office,
Belleville.

August 24, 1877

TOWN AGENCY

Grand Trunk Railway

TO THE WEST

VIA

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES. RETURN TICKETS TO ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS.

TICKETS issued to all parts; fewer changes of Cars to the pre[illegible] of the West than by any other route.

[illegible] Omaha, San Francisco, the [illegible] Hills Gold Region, or any point in the West.

Parties purchasing Tickets by the Grand Trunk save the trouble and annoyance of changing cars or rechecking baggage in Toronto.

American money taken at par for all points West of Detroit.

Tickets can be purchased of

U. E. THOMPSON,
Town passenger Agent G. T. R.
Bridge St.

Or at the Grand Trunk Depot.

D. CUNN,
Agent G. T. R.

Belleville, April, 1876. d&w

HASTINGS MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Compy.

Head Office, - - Belleville, Ont.

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING, FRONT ST.

PRESIDENT—MACKENZIE BOWELL, M. P.
VICE PRESIDENT—G. H. BOULTER, M. D., M. P. P.
JAS. H. PECK, SECRETARY-TREASURER.
ROBT. NEWBERY, Esq., AUDITOR.
GEO. D. DICKSON, SOLICITOR.
BANKERS—THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.
DIRECTORS—M. Bowell, M. P., Dr. [illegible] Boulter, M. P. P., John [illegible], [illegible], Wm. Jeffs, [illegible] Thomas Wills, Henry [illegible], W. H. Tummon, [illegible], Anson H. Jones and J. H. Peck.

THIS Company having a "Guarantee Capital" offers ample security to the Public, and is now prepared to accept Mercantile and Special Risks on the Village [illegible] as favorable terms as any other Canadian Company [illegible] Farm Property [illegible] patronage [illegible] by the public.

Application for risks may be made to any of the Company's Agents, or at the Head Office at Belleville.

March 22nd, 1873. d128-w10

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN.

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

ON

REAL ESTATE.

Apply to

[illegible]

Private Money to Lend,

[illegible]

[illegible] Barristers, Belleville.

Sept. 6, '76.

MONEY! MONEY!

[illegible]

GEO. D. DICKSON.

Money to Invest

UPON [illegible]

Money to Lend

AT [illegible]

S. S. LAZIER,
[illegible]
Opposite Post Office, Belleville.

MONEY.

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

At Low rates of Interest, in sums

FROM $100 to $5,000.

P. M. NULTY,

Barrister, &c.

Belleville, 4th Dec., 1874.

6 AND 3-4 PER CENT.

Money Loaned at Less than 7 per cent.

LOAN REPAYABLE IN YEARLY INSTALMENTS

OR AT END OF TERM AS DESIRED.

Interest Payable at END of Year.

LOANS made in any way, and almost on any terms [illegible] at lowest rates.

JOHN J. B. FLINT.

Office — Robertson's Block.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA.

THIS Bank will be kept open on Saturdays until Three o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits received of four dollars and upwards, and interest allowed from date of deposit until withdrawal.

No notice of withdrawal required.

JAMES YOUNG,
Manager.

Belleville, May 10, 1876. 52y

BANKING

AND

EXCHANGE OFFICE

OF

U. E. THOMPSON,

BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS carried on.

Gold and Currency Drafts on United States Banks, and Greenbacks bought and sold at best rates.

Interests allowed on deposits, subject to withdrawal without notice, at 4, 5, and 6 per cent.

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Liverpool and London.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, - - - £2,000,000 Stg.
Invested Funds, £ 589,927 "

FORBES & MUDGE,
MONTREAL,
Chief Agents for Canada.

W. A. SHEPARD, Agent for Belleville.
THOS. WEBSTER [illegible], Agent for Trenton.

MEDICAL CARD.

THE Subscriber having regained his health, [illegible] at his residence, corner Pinnacle and Bridge Streets.

JAMES LISTER, M. D.,
Member Royal C[illegible] Surgeons, London, Eng. Licentiate of Anglesea Midwifery Institution, Dublin.

THE

DAILY INTELLIGENCER

IS published about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of $5.00 a year if paid in advance [illegible] The price to mail subscribers has been changed to $5.00 a year [illegible], $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, [illegible], &c., &c., and no effort or expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, six lines or under, 6 months,		$ [illegible] 00
do do 12 do		8 00
Half square, 6 months		12 00
do 12 do		20 00
One square, 6 do		[illegible] 00
do 12 do		32 00
Two squares 6 do		30 00
do 12 do		50 00
Three squares 6 do		40 00
do 12 do		65 00
Four squares 6 do		50 00
do 12 do		80 00
Notices of Births		50
do of Marriages		50
do of Deaths		50

Special announcements can be inserted in the local column of the DAILY, in the same type [illegible]

[illegible]

THE "WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER,"

Is published every Friday morning, [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

"WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER" [illegible] and published by the INTELLIGENCER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, limited, at [illegible] corner of Front and Market Streets, Belleville.—W. A. SHEPARD, Managing Director.

Beatty's Elegant Guide to Writing

ISSUED IN 4 PARTS.

A Self-Instructor in the latest and most approved style of

PENMANSHIP.

It consists of a series of COPY SLIPS, of convenient size (9 by 3 inches), to move along the paper while practising, containing over 100 copies, beginning with the first principles and gradually progressing to elegant writing of all kinds; an Ornamental Sheet containing German Text, Old English, and Ornamental Lettering, off-hand flourishing of Birds, Swans, &c.; a Book of 30 pages, fully explaining and illustrating the subject, and a Paper Case, beautifully engraved, to contain them.

THE WHOLE COMBINATION SENT BY MAIL, POST PAID, FOR $1.00.

Teachers, Accountants, and every person desirous of becoming good writers, should have one.

Over 6,000 have been sold in four months.

Address S. G. BEATTY & Co., Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont.

Weekly Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 43. BELLEVILLE, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1877. NO. 37.

Legal.

PETERSON & PETERSON, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Insolvency, and Mechanics' Lien cases, Conveyancers, &c., &c. Office over Clark's Drug Store, corner Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville. A. M. PETERSON, B.A. C. W. PETERSON, B.A.

Alone With My Conscience.

I sat alone with my conscience,
In a place where Time had ceased,
And we talked of my former living
In the land where the years increased.
And I felt I should have to answer
The question it put to me,
And to face the answer and question,
Throughout an eternity.
The ghosts of forgotten actions
Came floating before my sight,
And things that I thought were dead things
Were alive with terrible might.

And the vision of all my past life
Was an awful thing to face—
Alone with my conscience sitting
In the solemnly silent place.
And I thought of a far away warning,
Of sorrow that was to be mine,
In a land that then was the future,
But now is the present time.
And I thought of my former thinking
Of the judgment day to be,
But sitting alone with my conscience,
Seemed judgment enough to me.
And I wondered if there was a future
To this land beyond the grave,
But no one gave me an answer,
And no one came to save.

Then I felt that the future was present,
And the present would never go by,
For it was but the thought of my past life
Grown into eternity.
Then I woke from my timely dreaming,
And the vision passed away,
And I knew the far away warning
Was a warning of yesterday—
And I pray that I may not forget it,
In this land beyond the grave,
That I may not cry in the future,
And no one came to save.
And so I have learned a lesson
Which I ought to have known before,
And which, though I learned it dreaming,
I hope to forget no more.
And so I sit alone with my conscience
In the place where the years increase,
And I try to remember the future
In the land where Time will cease,
And I know of the future judgment,
How dreadful soe'er it be,
That to sit alone with my conscience
Will be judgment enough for me.

THE DEAD BIRD.

BY E. R. C.

There is an old tradition, that soon after the expulsion from Eden, Eve found a dead bird, and then first realized the doom her sin had brought on all animate things.

It lay upon a grassy mound
A cold and lifeless thing;
Its plumage marred, its bright eyes dimm'd,
And stilled its restless wing.

No more that silv'ry voice may raise
To heaven its matin song,
Or warble sweetest notes of love,
Fair Eden's groves among.

At still of eve, came one whose step
Had lost its lightsome tread,

...

vided that they have good clothes on their backs, and plenty of money in their pockets, no one ventures to intimate openly that they are ungentlemanly because, in every dozen words that they speak, they commit a gross offence against good taste.

A Gentleman.

What is meant by these familiar expressions, "He is a gentleman," "He is no gentleman?" They do not mean that the man has or has not a grandfather who is somebody; or that he is dressed or not dressed by an artistic tailor; that he is wealthy or poor, fluent or halting in the use of certain conventional phrases. What do they mean? Here is an excellent definition:—

A gentleman is just a *gentle*-man; no more, no less; a diamond polished that was first a diamond in the rough. A gentleman is gentle. A gentleman is modest. A gentleman is courteous. A gentleman is slow to take offence, as being one who never gives it. A gentleman is slow to surmise evil, as being one who never thinks it. A gentleman subjects his appetites. A gentleman refines his taste. A gentleman his feelings. A gentleman controls his speech. A gentleman deems every other better than himself.

The following description of a gentleman was written about eighteen hundred years ago, in a letter to a certain persons at Philippi, and, in our judgement, is just as accurate now as then:

"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there any praise, think of these things."

Take Comfort.

It is well enough to provide for a rainy day, but that man is foolish who saves his umbrella for a future storm, while he is allowing himself to be drenched with rain. We do not take pleasure and enjoy contentment as we should do. We live too much in the future and too little in the present. We live poor and we may die rich. We all get ready to be happy, and when we are quite ready, infirmity or disease steps in and the chance of comfort in this life is gone. If we could only be content to seize upon the pleasures that lie just outside, and often, within our daily pathway, they would make a large sum total at the end of our lives. Too many of us scorn pleasures that are cheap and near and within our grasp, and complain because we cannot have such as are costly and remote. But if we would only magnify the little things that make life pleasant as we do those that make it unpleasant, the cup of our joy would continually overflow. Be content to take life as it comes, and always make the best of the present, and let future sorrows be future, and let them not intrude upon the present by unnecessary apprehensions and forebodings.

Miscellaneous.

NICHOLAS MINTURN,

A STUDY IN A STORY,

BY

J. G. HOLLAND,

AUTHOR OF "SEVENOAKS," "ARTHUR BONNICASTLE," ETC.

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER III.

IN WHICH NICHOLAS MAKES SEVERAL IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES, INCLUDING TWO MEMBERS OF THE COATES FAMILY, HIS OWN POWER TO TALK, AND A STRANGE STEAMER.

As the reader will have concluded, Mr. Benson was not a slow man in his apprehensions. He was practical in arithmetic—so far, at least, as to be familiar with the fact that one and one make two. He had put the look of intelligence that passed between Miss Larkin and Miss Bruce, on the occasion of his evening call upon them, with the remark he had overheard in the cabin concerning the fact that "the old man did not know how the thing was done," and had concluded that they amounted to a sum which, in social arithmetic, might mean more or less than two. In that science, when "applied," he had known instances in which one and one put together made one; and in the suspected case he was in no mood for favoring so tame a conclusion. An addition that would amount to a subtraction of Miss Larkin was not to be submitted to, for Miss Larkin was profitable to him.

So, on the morning after the little affair in which Nicholas had assisted so efficiently, Mr. Benson approached a young lady of his acquaintance in the cabin, and expressed the fear that the removal of his ward from the deck on the previous day had been effected at some inconvenience to her friends.

Why he should have approached a lady instead of a gentleman, and a young lady instead of an old one, it may be considered ungracious to state; but he had his reasons for that course, and was abundantly rewarded for his choice; for the young lady gave, with great cheerfulness, a graphic account of the whole performance. Mr. Benson shook his head gravely, and expressed the hope that the matter would not be misconstrued. He was sure that some sudden emergency had occurred which had been impulsively met, after the manner of young people. Mr. Minturn, he assured his friend, was a man of the highest respectability, and Miss Larkin was beyond reproach. Such a matter as this was not to be talked about. None but malicious gossips would ever mention it; and he knew his young informant too well to suppose that she would countenance any conversation upon the subject.

"I'm sure we all thought it very nice," said the young lady, laughing.

"It was all right, of course," responded Mr. Benson; "but it is liable to be misconstrued, and I rely upon you to see that the matter is dropped."

"Oh, certainly!" the young lady exclaimed, with an inward chuckle; and then Mr. Benson went on deck.

Nicholas, to tell the truth, had not slept well that night. How far he might have compromised his position with the passengers; how far he might have offended Mr. Benson's fine ideas of propriety; how far Miss Larkin would regard the matter without disturbance when she came to think it all over,—these were constantly recurring questions. He felt sure that Mr. Benson would learn the facts, and it was only after a great mental struggle that he left his state-room and made his appearance at the breakfast table. He was conscious that he was regarded curiously by many eyes, and

...

that he had committed ... He had always ... relation to every trust ... been committed to ... been a wise and thrifty ... should not the young man ... of his wisdom, and the ... faithfulness?

"Mr. Minturn," said ... employments, which ... very closely with public ... naturally make me inter... fairs. I hope you have ... safe hands? Of course ... but have you? You ... asking the question; but ... business yourself? Are ... public securities? Are ... keeping watch of the ...

"Not at all," replied ... humiliation.

Mr. Benson shook his ... dubiously:

"Well, let us hope for ...

"But I wasn't told ... brought up to it," said ... a feeling that somebody ... him.

"Yes—yes—yes—I see ..." Mr. Benson nodded in ... of way that distressed Nicholas ... ly.

"Who has the charge ... On whom do you rely?" ... son.

"Mr. Bellamy Gold; ... good man."

"How do you know, ... so? Is he a man of conscientious ... convictions? Has he a large ... hensive knowledge of affairs ... who follows duty to the ... never act from impulse? ... temptation?"

"I'm sure I don't know ... less.

"What is his profession ..."

"He's a lawyer, sir."

"Humph!" ejaculated ... with an intonation mingled ... despair.

"Don't you believe in ... ed Nicholas.

"I wish to do no man— ... profession—injustice," ... with a fine, judicial air; ... good deal of experience ... I feel compelled, in all can... the legal mind seems to me ... devoid of the sense of duty ... The legal mind—well, there ... something demoralizing in ... A man who will work for ... pay—for pay, mark you— ... to see any difference bet... wrong. Knowing what I ... fession, I have cause to ... lawyer. There may be ... lawyers,—I suppose there ... is always a matter of busin... How it may be with Mr. ... cannot tell, of course; but ... are petty men, as a rule. ... him? Do you look upon ... simple? Do you entertain ... toward him?"

All this was said with a ... candor, and the closing ... warm and almost tender.

The idea of entertaining ... toward Mr. Gold amused ... could not help laughing at ...

"No, I don't lean on him ... look up to him as an exam... regard him in any way as ... as dry as a chip."

"Chip! Yes—yes— chip ... chip!"

Mr. Benson nodded his ... dozen times, as if that ... charged with the profoundest ... ought to be powerful enough ... mind of Nicholas with the ...

"I wouldn't make you ... for the world," said Mr. ... without any question, altho...

...

Irish Packet.

... fever is said to be very prevalent ... Cork.

... Rulers have lost one of their most ... adherents in the death of Mr. ... Murphy, of Dungannon, which occurred on Saturday morning.

... M. Harvey, Esq., J. P., of Malin ... has been appointed deputy-lieutenant ... Donegal, in the room of Geo. Young, ... Culdaff, deceased.

... meeting was held in Dungarven on the ... inst., with the object of promoting ... extension from Limavady to Dun... The local gentry and people take ... interest in the scheme.

... regret to have to announce the ... of Mr. Edward Kane, Dawson St., ... Director of the Great Southern ... Western Railway Company, which ... place at about half past six o'clock on ... evening.

... Friday, the 21st inst., when a boy, ... name is John Thomas Irvine, aged ... 15 years, was working as a card ... at Marlow Spinning-mills, (Mr. ...) near Ballymena, his right ... and arm were caught by the machinery ... motion, by which the limb was at ... dreadfully mangled and completely ... to near the joint of the shoulder.

... extensive milling concerns of Messrs. ..., Brothers, King street, Cork, have ... completely destroyed by fire. The ... with terrible fury from twelve ... one o'clock on Saturday, and at one ... seriously threatened the coal store of ... & Co., at one side, and the corn ... of Halliman & Co. at the other side. ... was a large quantity of flour and ... the mills, and all has been de...

... assault of a very serious nature oc... a few days ago at Boorugh, by which ... 's life has been placed in great ... Two children of different families ... on some trivial, childish matter, ... the father of one and the mother of ..., who are brother and sister, named ... joined in the quarrel, during which ... with a stone held in his hand ... such a wound on his sister's head ... her life in peril.

... magisterial inquiry into the late ... case at Scotshouse, near Clones, ... County Monaghan, which stood ad... for five weeks, pending the danger... of one of the injured men, was ... on Friday. The accused parties ... and Francis Rehill, who are ... with feloniously and maliciously ... James Martin, Philip Martin and ... M'Gennis, on the night of the 4th of ... At the close of the inquiry both ... were committed for trial.

... Protestant demonstration was ... Wednesday at Kells, the occasion ... the opening of the Protestant Hall ... erected within a short distance from ... There was a large assemblage ... brethern of the Orange Institution ... their lady friends. The new hall is a ... structure, and is well suited for ... meetings, being capable of holding ... 600 people. The erection of the ... which has cost upwards of £400, meets ... long felt in the neighborhood.

... child of Mr. George Brisco, clerk ... Asylum, was burned to death on ... It appears that Mr. Brisco and ... attended a retreat in the Francis...

...

ANOTHER DEVIL FISH.

The Monster Devil Fish Caught Off Newfoundland.

TEN TERRIBLE ARMS THIRTY FEET LONG AND EYES GLARING IN EIGHT INCH SOCKETS.

(Correspondence of the New York World.)

ST. JOHN, Nfld., Sept. 29.

There is great excitement here at present over the exhibition of a splendid specimen of the gigantic cuttle-fish, commonly called devil-fish. Only one complete specimen of this extraordinary animal was ever previously secured—in 1873, when your correspondent was able to obtain a perfect specimen taken in Logie Bay, and to forward it to Professor Verril, of Yale College, who made an exhaustive study of it and described it in various scientific periodicals. It is now to be seen in the Peabody Museum, New Haven. The capture and the animal were described at length and exclusively in the *World* at the time, and made the greatest sensation in scientific circles as well as among newspaper readers in both hemispheres. The one which I have now to describe is a much larger and finer specimen, being 40 feet from the extremity of the long arms to the point of the tail. On the 22nd inst. a heavy equinoctial gale swept these shores, and this wanderer of the deep was driven ashore in an exhausted condition at Catalina, on the northern shore of Trinity Bay. When stranded it was still alive, but died soon after the ebb of the tide, which left it high and dry on the beach. Two fishermen took possession of the "treasure trove" and the whole settlement gathered to gaze in astonishment at the monster. Formerly this "big squid," as the fishermen called it, would have been converted into manure by the fishermen, or cut up as food for the dogs; but now, thanks to the diffusion of intelligence, there were some in Catalina who knew the importance of preserving such a rarity, and who advised the fishermen to take it to St. John's. The two men loaded their little craft with the body of the gigantic cuttle, and arrived with it here on the 26th in a perfectly fresh condition. As soon as the news spread an eager desire to view the monster was awakened, and the fishermen were advised to exhibit it before the public. The Government granted the use of the drill shed for the purpose, and on the floor, supported by boards, the creature was laid out in all its gigantic proportions. The lucky fishermen reaped a golden harvest and found the big squid by far the best catch they had ever made. The scene was very curious. There lay the cuttle with its ten arms stretched out, two of them 30 feet in length, having rows of powerful suckers an inch in diameter at their broadened extremities. The other arms, eight in number, were entirely covered with suckers on the under side and were 11 feet in length. The body is 10 feet in length and nearly 7 feet in circumference, and terminates in a caudal fin 2 feet 9 inches in across. When taken from the water the color of the squid was a dusky red, but that has disappeared, and the body and arms are now perfectly white. There is the usually horny beak, the parrot like mandibles of which project from a membraneous bag in the centre of the mass which constitutes the head, and from which the ten arms radiate. Certainly the

...

European Telegrams.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A Tiflis telegram says it is estimated that the Russians captured in Monday's battle 32 battalions of Turks, 4 brigades of artillery 100 officers, and 2,000 horses. The son of the Circassian chief Schamyl and Moussa Pasha were killed. The Turkish loss is estimated at 16,000, besides stores.

A Sistova despatch says a Russian contractor informs the Grand Duke that the materials for iron huts ordered in England have been confiscated as contraband of war by the British Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—An Igdyr despatch, Oct. 17th says:—On receiving information of Moukhtar's defeat Ismail Pasha withdrew from the neighborhood of Igdyr to the heights of Zor, near the frontier. It is believed he is on the point of completely evacuating our territory.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A Porodin despatch says the Czar told the general staff on Wednesday that he and the members of the Imperial Family would remain with the army. He concluded—"I myself will care for the wants of the army, and if necessary all Russia will, as once before, take up arms."

A Russian semi-official journal reports that 58,434 Russians have been killed and wounded up to October 11th.

An Erzeroum despatch says large reinforcements left last night for Mukhtar Pasha. It is also stated that a reinforcement has started from Batoum.

It is calculated that within the last five or six weeks the Russians in Asia received 40,000 fresh troops. The Turkish force opposed to them on Monday is estimated at 30,000, which is probably correct.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—It is reported that a portion of the Turkish army has broken through the Russian lines and had rallied at Kars.

SIMNITZA, Oct. 20th.—Rain is now falling heavily, with every appearance of continuing. The roads are almost impassable. There was never anything like it at Balaklava.

To-day forty Turkish soldiers, chiefly Anatolians, deserted Osman Pasha's camp and came in here under escort. They declared they deserted because there is so little food in Plevna that the men only got a pound of bread in 24 hours. There were 134,000 men in Plevna, who could only be made to surrender by hunger.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Russians have 70,000 men before Kars. Mukhtar Pasha's army at the time of the battle contained only 40,000, including fourteen battalions from Kars. The Ottoman field army lost one-third its strength. After the garrison of Kars is completed but few battalions will be left to form the nucleus of the relief force at Erzeroum. The Grand Duke Michael can safely leave 40,000 men before Kars and with the remainder push toward Erzeroum.

A Karajal despatch, dated Wednesday, says:—Gen. Heymann is advancing on Erzeroum. Kars is surrounded, and negotiations for its surrender have been opened. The Russian headquarters are now at Vezinkoi. Gen. Lazareff is marching against Ismail Pasha.

In consequence of Mukhtar Pasha's disaster all the troops in Constantinople are being sent hastily to Trebizond. Achmet Eyoub Pasha will go immediately to take command at Erzeroum.

A despatch from Vienna says the bombardment of Plevna is proceeding.

The siege operations at Plevna continue. The Roumanian batteries have considerable effect. The Roumanians have not occupied the second Grivitza redoubt, reported evacuated by the Turks.

Osman Pasha telegraphs that the enemy attacked his position on the right wing on Friday. The attacking party, which consisted of only one battalion and some sappers, was repulsed. This affair seems of itself to have been utterly unimportant, but it was probably a feint to draw Osman's attention from the Grivitza redoubt, as the Bucharest semi-official paper, the Romanul, on Saturday evening announced that the Roumanians thrice heroically attacked the second Grivitza redoubt, but were repulsed. Details are wanting.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A Russian official despatch, detailing Friday's attack upon the second Grivitza redoubt, says: At the first attack the Roumanians were repulsed before they gained the redoubt. At the second attack the three foremost battalions leaped into the trenches and vainly endeavored to carry the redoubt. They remained an hour in the trenches, which gave rise to a premature report of its capture. The Roumanians then withdrew with a loss of two officers and two hundred men killed, twenty officers and seven hundred men wounded.

The Turks are actively constructing a new interior line of formidable defences. Sickness is comparatively rare, and provisions never failed, but it is impossible to provide fodder for the oxen and horses.

A Sofia despatch says 6,000 provision carts are now on the road to Plevna. Osman Pasha has ordered all Circassian irregulars, Bulgarians, and non-combatant Mohammedans to quit Plevna.

The News states that 18,000 men and 40 cannons were captured by the Russians in the recent victory. The Turkish reports of a part of their army holding out in fortified positions on the Aladja Dagh are unfounded.

The Russian loss in carrying the Aladja Dagh position is officially reported at 1,441 killed and wounded. The losses on other parts of the battle field are not stated.

Achmet Eyoub's appointment to command at Erzeroum has been countermanded.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A Biela despatch says …

TERRIBLE COLLIERY ACCIDENT

HORRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

Four Hundred Miners in the Pit.

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Herald's Cincinnati special says Gen. Sherman regards the Indian troubles as suspended for the time, but not finally ended until the army is increased to enforce obedience.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A Herald's Fort Walsh special reports the arrival of the Sitting Bull Commission and its abrupt and disdainful dismissal by Sitting Bull.

The Herald's report, covering over seven columns, recounts the painful and weary march of the Commission which for two days was without clear fresh water; their cordial reception at the border by Col. McLeod and his Canadian escort, Oct. 16th, and swift two days' march, subsequently, to reach Fort Walsh. The Commission was received with due honors and general hospitality. On the next afternoon a conference took place in the largest room in the post. General Terry's address was read sentence by sentence by Terry and translated by the interpreter. Terry said the President wished lasting peace and that all people in the United States shall live in harmony, promising full pardon if the Sioux would return and refrain from hostilities. Terry referred to the kind treatment received by other Indians who had surrendered, and said Sitting Bull's was the only band of all that were at war a year ago that had not surrendered. The President would not consent to have the Sioux return armed, but invited them to the boundary to give up their arms and go to the agencies.

At this point the Herald's detailed despatch abruptly breaks off.

The report includes two letters from Major Walsh of the Canadian police, sent to his official chief while the Commission was advancing. The letters detail Major Walsh's endeavors to induce Sitting Bull to meet Terry's Commission. At first he strongly objected, saying that the Americans had lied to them so often they could not believe them, but finally they consented to meet the Commission at Fort Walsh. During this interview the scouts reported the enemy approaching, and caused great consternation. The enemy proved to be the Nez Perces escaping into Canada, embracing about 50 men, forty women, a large number of children and 300 horses. Many of the men, women and children were wounded. The Sioux told Walsh they would not be induced to return to their own country by any offers by the Americans. They knew the Americans would talk sweet words and make large promises, but they had been deceived too often. There was no blood in the country of the white mother, and under her protection they hoped to remain.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—On Saturday evening Joseph Hansen, travelling salesman, while near Big Clifty, Ky., was met upon a bridge which spans a chasm 148 feet in height, by two men, who demanded his money. Hansen shot one. The other attempted to throw him over the bridge, but Hansen stabbed the robber, threw him down the chasm, and escaped to Big Clifty. Both men were arrested, and it is likely both will die.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—The steamboat Grand Duke ran down an emigrating party in small boats below this city on Sunday night, drowning four persons. The survivors charged that the officers of the steamer paid no attention to their cries and rendered no assistance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Herald's special gives further details of the Sitting Bull conference: It says Sitting Bull, in reply to Terry, said, "For sixty-four years you have kept me and my people and treated me bad. What have we done that you should want us? I did not give you the country, but you followed me here and I had to come to this country. I was born and raised in this country with Red River half-breeds, and we are going to that part of the country. You come here to tell us lies, but we don't want to hear them. I don't wish any such language used to me, that is to tell me such lies in my great Mother's house." (Alluding to Queen Victoria.) "Don't you say two words more. Go back home where you came from. This country is mine, and I intend to stay here and raise the country full of grown people." The "How-hows" of the Indians interrupting this address, showed the perfect sympathy between them and Sitting Bull. Several other Sioux spoke, all more or less after Sitting Bull's style. A squaw also spoke—probably as a direct insult to the Commission, as the office of a squaw is degrading. Terry and Lawrence exhibited little concern during the proceedings, and the Indians, rather chagrined, were about to leave, when Terry asked if they refused the President's offers. A long pause ensued, and Sitting Bull finally replied he had told all he had to tell. In that case, said Gen. Terry, there is nothing more. This decision disconcerted the red skins. Sitting Bull completed his insult by rising at the end of the conference, shaking hands with the Dominion officers and addressing to them terms of affection and respect, while he slighted all the Americans present, not even saying the Indian "How" or "good-bye."

The World's Bismarck special says the truth about Joseph's surrender is that Howard and Sturgis drove him into a pocket, and Miles took advantage of it. Had Howard kept on pressing the enemy after Miles had started with fresh horses, Joseph would have been forced across the line. Howard does not appreciate Joseph's humanity, but says they killed 68 citizens and 179 soldiers.

The Sun's Red Cloud agency special says: Gen. Crook held a council with the Sioux on Oct. 14. All agreed to locate sufficiently near the Missouri to have supplies freighted to them, but unanimously refused to reside in …

A Canadian Scandal in Chicago.

Great Fire in Portland.

… this afternoon, and energetic steps were taken to provide instant relief to the Portland sufferers. The board will relieve immediate wants, providing shelter, food, and clothing. On Monday another meeting will be held.

Two thousand three hundred people were burned out, and fully seven hundred of these were also sufferers by the great fire of the 20th of June. Two hundred and thirty wooden houses were burned, and only one brick building in the whole district.

To Subscribers in Arrears.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, October 4th, 1877.

We send out this week a number of accounts to Subscribers who have not paid anything since this paper became the property of the INTELLIGENCER PRINTING COMPANY.

To these we have but a word to say. You have had the paper for nearly three years, and you will admit you have had full value for the price charged. This year's crop is unquestionably the finest Canada has had for twenty years—prices are fair, and there is no reasonable excuse why your newspaper account should not be paid, and at once. We do not intend to continue doing a credit business. The INTELLIGENCER is fully worth the price asked for it, and if any one desires to take it he must expect to pay for it.

We wish it distinctly understood that all accounts must be closed up at the time specified. If not, the paper will be stopped and measures taken to collect them.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The Intelligencer 15 Months for $1,50.

In this week's issue we commence the publication of a new Story, by the celebrated Novelist, Dr. Holland, entitled "Nicholas Minturn." The Story, which has just been issued by Belford Bros., is one of Dr. Holland's best efforts. It is vigorously written, the characters are drawn with remarkable fidelity to life, and the tale contains an excellent moral; in fact the tone is excellent throughout. It is by the kind permission of Messrs. Belford Bros., the holders of the copy-right, that we are enabled to reproduce this most interesting work in our columns. The story will be completed on or about the first of January, 1878.

LOOK AT THIS OFFER!

From the present issue, the 11th October, the Weekly INTELLIGENCER will be sent to NEW SUBSCRIBERS up to the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1879, for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Each new subscriber thus gets a first-class story which is alone worth the price of the paper, and the INTELLIGENCER newspaper, the largest Weekly published in Canada outside of the large cities, FOR FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION.

In all cases the money must invariably accompany the order.

In order to supply new subscribers with the story complete, we print an extra number of week's issue.

New subscribers commencing at any time between this and the first of January can have INTELLIGENCER sent them up to January, 1879, for one dollar and a half.

Will not the friends of the INTELLIGENCER throughout Hastings and Prince Edward, kindly let this liberal offer be widely known. We are satisfied if a little extra effort were made by the friends of the Liberal Conservative party, at this time, the circulation of the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER …

List of New Advertisements.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

The Grand Junction Stock.

Mr. Cartwright in Lennox.

The Finance Minister has been very much disturbed in mind by the exposure made by Dr. Tupper at Napanee, of the falsity of his utterances concerning our financial position made at home, as contrasted with his written statement in London when on a borrowing expedition. The poor man is to be pitied, to a certain extent. After playing the part of Judas, and receiving the coveted reward for so doing, he is already beginning to feel the punishment which is in store for him. With characteristic rashness he is about to endeavor to justify that which cannot be justified, and failing must slip deeper into the mire than ever before. Mr. Cartwright is about to hold a series of meetings at different places in his constituency, at which he will attempt to justify himself against Dr. Tupper's scathing exposure. Whilst he is about that business, we suggest an addition of no little importance to his task. In 1872, when Mr. Cartwright was before the electors of Lennox for approval of his conduct as their representative in the previous Parliament, the Globe thus sketched his record:

1. Mr. Cartwright voted to "reward foul murder" in the North-West.

2. Mr. Cartwright, on the 18th December, 1867, voted "for the adoption of a route for the Intercolonial Railway, which he knew to be inimical to the interests of the Dominion."

3. Mr. Cartwright, on the 11th December, 1867, helped by his vote to "subvert the Parliamentary safeguards respecting the control of money."

4. Mr. Cartwright, on the 5th May, 1868, "frustrated economy," having helped to vote down Mr. Holton's motion for the reorganization of the Civil Service.

5. Mr. Cartwright, on the 19th May, 1868, voted down Mr. Blake's motion for the better securing of the independence of Parliament.

6. Mr. Cartwright, on the 15th May, 1869, "delivered the Treasury into the hands of the most unprincipled of men," by helping to vote down Mr. Mackenzie's motion respecting the Fortification Grant, as follows:

"That no sums shall be expended on such works until a separate estimate for each work to be constructed shall be submitted to Parliament, and that the amount to be expended in each year shall be voted from time to time."

7. Mr. Cartwright, on the 16th of June, 1867, voted for the "violation of the Constitution" in the matter of the Nova Scotia subsidy.

8. Mr. Cartwright on the 17th June, 1869, voted for the "corruption of members of the House," having helped to vote down Mr. Holton's motion, respecting the payment to Col. Gray for codifying the laws.

9. Mr. Cartwright, on the 19th June, 1869, voted for the "Chantry Island job."

10. Mr. Cartwright, on the 10th May, 1870, voted for the Manitoba Act, thereby becoming a party to "one of the most iniquitous and blundering of measures."

11. Mr. Cartwright, on the 28th February, 1871, voted against the abolition of Dual Representation.

12. Lastly, Mr. Cartwright on the 1st June, 1872, voted for the "abdication by Parliament of its constitutional right to control the public expenditure on the Pacific Railway," having helped to vote down a motion by Mr. E. B. Wood respecting the money asked by the Government for the construction of the pacific railway, as follows:

"That the $30,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of land be only disposed of by specific annual votes of Parliament from time to time as shall seem to Parliament right and proper, so that Parliament shall not be divested of its most important constitutional function, viz.: control over the public expenditure of the country."

This was the Globe's opinion of Mr. Cartwright, be it remembered, but fifteen short months before he had betrayed his leader and received his piece of silver. Let Mr. Cartwright explain to his constituents—if he can—how is it that for the last three years he has been denouncing the very actions for which he was condemned by the organ of his present leaders. His conduct in these matters is precisely in accord with his utterances on the financial affairs of the Dominion, showing the hon. Finance Minister to be recklessly inconsistent and unworthy of credence in anything he may say or do. We hope he will be received as he deserves by the electors of Lennox, now that the glamour of their representative's position as a Cabinet Minister has worn off, now that they know how he achieved that distinction, and they are aware what a failure he has been, what a detriment to the country have been his official actions.

SELF-CONDEMNED.

It is by no means a matter of rejoicing, even to us who are opposed to them, that the veracity of the gentlemen in whom the …

THE OLD DODGE.

The Kaministiquia Job.

REACTION.

PRESENTATION.

… ture of which, and the appreciation of those whose interest is affected, will be learned from the accompanying address and reply.

ADDRESS.

To the Rev. F. L. STEPHENSON:

REV'D AND DEAR SIR:—The undersigned Churchwardens and others, members of the congregation of St. John's Church, Stirling, view with much regret your removal from Stirling to take charge of another Cure to which, unsolicited by yourself, you have been promoted; and we cannot permit you to leave us without expressing to you our most sincere regret at your departure, and the high esteem in which you are held by us.

It is now some fifteen months since you took charge of St. John's Church, Stirling, during which time you have through evil and good report always been found at your post, a faithful and devoted servant of your Lord and Master.

When you came to reside amongst us, you found a debt of sixteen hundred and sixty-five dollars on our beautiful Church. With your untiring zeal that debt has been wiped away, and our Church to-day is free from debt, and your exertions will be remembered with the liveliest gratitude.

It shall be our most sincere and earnest prayer that wherever your lot in life may be cast, you may be instrumental in bringing souls to Christ.

To Mrs. Stephenson, your most esteemed partner in life, are due our warmest expressions of affection: and long may she live to lighten your burdens, and enliven you on your journey through life.

Dated this 18th September, A. D. 1877.

GEORGE E. BULL,
JAMES BOLDRICK,
Churchwardens St. John's Church, Stirling, and 43 others.

REPLY.

DEAR BRETHREN,—I cannot find words to express my feelings on the present occasion. I had no idea that I had made as favorable an impression on the people as this address, and your many other acts of kindness, testify. Indeed, after my experience of the last few weeks, I feel almost as if I had to do it over again I would not leave Stirling. I came to you at a time when, as a Church, you were in great trouble. After carefully examining into the whole matter, you have had my full sympathy. You are pleased to refer in too flattering terms to my poor efforts in paying the debt on St. John's Church, but without your own earnest and united exertions all my efforts would have been in vain. That we were successful I think we have reason to be proud of; the prospect was indeed a dark one at one time. A large debt, the mortgagees pressing for payment, and those from whom we had a right to expect sympathy and support against us; but we committed our cause to Him who judgeth righteously, and he brought us in safety through our troubles; to Him belongeth the glory and the honor. As a congregation you now occupy a good position, you are entirely free from debt, and you have a handsome church ready to be consecrated. Perhaps some of you may say to me:—Things being now in such a prosperous condition, why do you leave us? Brethren, I am not leaving you for pecuniary reasons or for any dissatisfaction I feel with any part of my mission, meaning by that the congregation of St. John's Church and the Church people in the Township of Rawdon. For a year past I have ceased to consider Marmora as part of my mission. I have been faithfully paid all and more than all, I was promised in the way of stipend. I have experienced nothing but the greatest kindness not only from my own people, but from the members of all denominations without distinction, and I do not think that in a pecuniary point of view, I am going to better my condition, but as you know I have had to encounter much annoyance outside of the parish from certain quarters. I expected this and was prepared for it, but I also met it where I least expected it, where on the contrary I looked for sympathy and support. This has in a great measure influenced me in coming to my present decision.

It may not be out of place here to mention what has been done in the fifteen months that I have been amongst you. The debt of $1,665 against St. John's church has been cancelled and in addition to this $811 has been raised of which St. John's congregation contributed over $650. I doubt whether many other country congregations can be found who can show a better record.

I thank you for your kind mention of Mrs. Stephenson. Equally with myself she regrets leaving Stirling and the society of those ladies who, by their untiring exertions, so ably seconded our efforts, and to whose exertions in the sewing society and elsewhere (under God) we owe much of our success, financially and otherwise.

And now, brethren, I commend you to the grace of God. Be of good courage for the future. Commend your cause to His care, and rest assured that He will never leave you nor forsake you.

F. L. STEPHENSON.

In addition to the address from his congregation, the Rev. gentleman was presented with a very cordial address by the Ministers of the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches in Stirling, which, with Mr. Stephenson's reply, we give herewith:—

To the Reverend Mr. Stephenson:

We, the undersigned, feel it to be our duty and privilege, in conjunction with your congregation, thus publicly to express our regret that you are so soon to be removed from your present field of labor, and we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without giving expression to our high estimation of your character.

In your daily walk you have given us an illustration of what stuff the true Christian gentleman should be composed, and in the public capacity to which you have been called as a clergyman of the Anglican Church you have been faithful, devoted and zealous, having, as we believe, in view at all times as your chief end and aim, the glory of God and the salvation of souls.

It is with feelings of sorrow we say good-bye to one who, though faithful to his church in word and act, yet has ever been courteous, honest and liberal towards those differing from him in ecclesiastical polity.

On the face of your removal we see this word written, "Promotion." We therefore rejoice that what is loss to us and to this village to you is gain.

In conclusion, we pray that you and yours may be the peculiar care of that Master whom you serve, and if not in the words of Paul, yet in the spirit of the words, say "a prosperous journey" to you and family, by the will of God.

JAMES MURRAY GRAY,
Minister Presbyterian Church.
F. M. FINN,
Minister M. E. Church.

REPLY.

Hastings Rifle Association.

… were twelve brass bands, and at the Crystal Palace grounds, where the addresses were delivered, an immense crowd—variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 people—were present. One of the features of the day was the presentation of a magnificent solid gold necklace to Lady Macdonald by the workingmen of Hamilton. The day's demonstration closed with a fine display of fireworks.

Taxes! Taxes!

FOR the convenience of the ratepayers of the Township of Sidney, Mr. Norval A. Bonesteel, Collector, will be at the Albion Hotel, Belleville, on each Saturday during the month of November from 10 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. to receive taxes.

Ratepayers will please govern themselves accordingly.

NORVAL A. BONESTEEL, Collector.
w47-tf

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet at the Shire Hall, in Belleville, on

Tuesday, the twentieth day of November next,

for the despatch of general business, said meeting to be in lieu of the adjournment of December. By order,

THOS. WILLS,
Co. Clerk C. H.
Shire Hall, Belleville, Oct. 24th, 1877 d&wtf

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE

FARM PROPERTY

TO be sold by Public Auction, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, on

SATURDAY, 24th day of November A.D. 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the COURT HOUSE, in the TOWN of BELLEVILLE,

the following farm property, namely:—All and singular that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, and Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement, seventeen acres and a half of land, be the same more or less, being composed of part of the east half of lot No. 3, in the 4th concession of the said Township of Thurlow, which said parcel of land is butted and bounded, or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say, commencing at the Victoria Plank Road, between lots 3 and 4, at the southeast angle of the said piece of land, thence north sixteen degrees, west seventy-six rods, more or less, to a line running south eighty-two degrees, west on the north side of a low piece of ground, thence south eighty-two degrees, west thirty-seven rods more or less to the Victoria Plank Road, thence south sixteen degrees, east seventy-two rods twelve feet more or less along the Plank Road to the corner around which the said road turns, thence east along the said road thirty-eight rods nine feet more or less to the place of beginning. The land is excellent; upon the premises are situated a frame dwelling-house and out-buildings. The land is stocked with 400 choice apple trees, coming into bearing; situated at Ross' Corners, four miles from Belleville on the Stirling road.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half of the purchase money down at the time of sale, the balance in one year on approved mortgage at eight per cent.

For further particulars apply to ROBERT THOMSON, Esq., Merchants' Bank, Belleville, or to

BELL & BELL,
Vendor's Solicitors.
Oct. 24, 1877. 37-4t

MORTGAGE SALE

—OF—

Valuable Town

—AND—

CRIST MILL PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

IN PURSUANCE of the power of sale contained in three several Mortgages, which will be produced at the time of sale, on

SATURDAY,

THE 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER,

A. D. 1877, at 2 o'clock p. m.,

—AT THE—

COURT HOUSE,

—IN THE—

TOWN OF BELLEVILLE,

The following Town Properties, namely:

All and singular those certain parcels and tracts of land, and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, and Province of Ontario, described and set out in a certain deed thereof, bearing date the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and made between Thomas Coleman, of the said Town of Belleville, of the first part, Jane Coleman his wife, who became a party thereto, for the purpose of barring her dower, of the second part, and Robert Frederick Coleman, of the same place, gentleman, of the third part, a memorial of which was registered in the Registry office of the said County of Hastings, on the fourth day …

BELL & BELL, Vendor's Solicitors.

HAVE YOU HEARD

THE

GOOD NEWS?

THE STOCK OF

HATS,

CAPS,

FURS,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Belonging to the Estate of

WM. JOHNSON & CO.,

Is now offered for Sale, and is being very rapidly sold, at just

HALF PRICE

FOR EXAMPLE:

$1 Hats are now 50 cents,

$1.50 Hats are now 75 cents,

$2 Hats are now $1.00

The object in offering these Goods at such

Unheard of Prices

is to effect an

IMMEDIATE CLEARANCE.

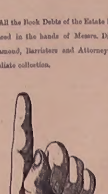
If therefore you want any of these Goods for present or future wear,

Now is the time to buy

The stock must be cleared out

and is offered at these prices to accomplish this.

All the Book Debts of the Estate have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Diamond & Diamond, Barristers and Attorneys, for immediate collection. wlt



NOTICE!

Important Changes

J. W. BOYCE, Photographer, has been making great improvements, and has now the best Side and Sky Lights in town. He is also adding new scenery, which beautiful and elegant. Be sure you find J. W. Boyce's gallery before going anywhere else—No. 281, West side of Front Street, Belleville. His pictures are better than those taken at any other place in the city, and will always be lower in price. Best finished photographs $1.50 per dozen. If any one takes photographs for 25 cents a dozen, come to Boyce and he will take them as low. The only photographer getting a medal and first prize over all others.

J.W. BOYCE, Photographer.
October 23, 1877. 30wkdtf

FRUITS.

JUST to hand a large lot of

New Raisins and Currants,

also a lot of good raisins, last year's fruit, at 5c. per lb., as well as

1,000 BOXES GOOD LAYER RAISINS

at $1,25 per box, large boxes.

Best West India Molasses at 40c per gal.

Finest Honey Syrup 60c. per gal.

EXTRA VALUE IN

New Season Teas.

Cheap Tobaccos, Sugars, etc.

WM. TEMPLETON,
Wholesale and Retail,
Opposite the Foot Bridge, Front St.

NEW DRESS GOODS

FOR

FALL AND WINTER.

THESE ARE BEAUTIFUL GOODS, and

Wonderfully Cheap.

Fashionable Trimmings to match.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.,
IMPORTERS.
Oct. 23rd, 1877. d&w

FARM FOR SALE.

$5,500

WILL BUY one of the best Farms in the County of Prince Edward, containing **100 Acres, 75 of which is improved and in a high state of cultivation.** Good buildings, excellent orchard, and well fenced. Terms easy. Also 90 acres for sale, 65 of which are improved and in fine condition, with outbuildings. Price $3,500. As the subscriber wishes to retire from farming, he offers as an extra inducement to purchasers to leave on the place that is sold first all of his loose property, consisting of one span of horses, 6 head of cattle, farming implements of all kinds, a quantity of hay, and the fodder of 1,500 bus. of grain.

Possession immediate. TERMS EASY.

Apply to B. F. ORSER, on the above premises, Lot 50, con. 2, Sophiasburgh. 36-4t

FARM FOR SALE.

NORTH HALF of Lot No. 1, in the third concession of Hungerford, containing 100 acres,—80 acres cleared, well watered and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good brick house, good barns and sheds, also an orchard. For terms apply on the premises to

S. D. EMBURY.
Oct. 16, 1877. 36-3t

Municipality of Carlow and Mayo.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of Carlow and Mayo will on petition of Isaac McKenzie and others, pass a By-law for the purpose of opening the side line allowance of road between lots 10 and 11 in the 15th and 16th concessions in the township of Mayo.

J. R. HAMILTON,
Township Clerk.
Clerk's Office,
Carlow, October 4th, 1877. 36w4t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of Chas. Craige & Bro., as a general store, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books will remain in their office until the first day of November, for the purpose of settlement of account, after that date they will be placed in other hands for collection.

CHAS. CRAIGE.
ROBT. J. CRAIGE.
Stirling, Oct. 1st, 1877.

The above business will be carried on as usual by Robt. J. Craige, who will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers, and as many new ones as possible. The stock of goods are now complete, prices are as low as compatible with a living profit, and everything marked in plain figures, one price only.

ROBT. J. CRAIGE.
Stirling, Oct. 1st, 1877. 34-w-4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Flint vs. Badgley.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Chancery made in a cause of Flint vs. Badgley, the creditors of William D. Badgley, late of the Township of Thurlow, in the County of Hastings, who died in or about the month of October, 1873, are on or before the 27th day of October, 1877, to send by post prepaid to John J. B. Flint, Esq., Barrister, Belleville, their christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims and standing of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my chambers at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, on the 20th day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

(Signed) S. S. LAZIER,
Master.
Dated this 28th day of Sept. 1877. w34-4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Fralick Lloyd, of Thurlow, are requested to send them into A. G. Northrup, Esq., Belleville, properly certified, on or before the 1st day of December, 1877.

JOHN J. LLOYD.
October 9th, 1877. 35w8t

FOR SALE,

50 ACRES of land, cleared, being the south-west quarter of lot eight, in the 8th con. of Huntingdon, upon which there is a stone dwelling and frame barn. This property will be sold for $700, and any reasonable time to pay for it, upon security being given.

JOHN WOOD.
Huntingdon, Oct. 2nd, 1877. w34-6t

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale part of lot No. 11, in the 4th concession of Huntingdon, comprising 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared. It has a good two-story stone dwelling and a barn with stone stables under it. There is a young orchard, and it is well watered, having two wells and a never-failing stream. Will be sold cheap. For terms apply on the premises of

HARVEY CLARE.
Oct. 2nd, 1877. 34w8t

CITY MARBLE WORKS.

S. A. MOORE & SONS,
UPPER BRIDGE,
BELLEVILLE. 32y

MONEY TO LOAN

IN SUMS to suit parties, at eight per cent interest on real estate security.

F. R. PALMER,
Agent, Belleville.
Sept. 14th, 1877. w32tf

Commercial.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Oct. 24, 1877.

Rates for barley to-day were precisely the same as yesterday, the price ranging from 40c to 50c, the latter for choice extra perfectly clean. Rye has declined to 50c.

WHEAT—$1.10 @ $1.15.
BARLEY—40c to 50c.
RYE—50c.
OATS—30c to 35c.
PEAS—60c.
MUTTON—6c to 7c per pound.
LAMB—6c to 7c.
HAMS—9@10c.
DRESSED HOGS—$6 per 100 lb.
BUTTER—Roll, 20c to 23c.
BUTTER—Tub, 17c to 18c.
CHEESE—9@10c.
EGGS—12½.
SHEEPSKINS—50c to 70c.
HIDES—$5 to $6.
LARD—13c to 15c.
TALLOW—Rough, 4½c.
TALLOW—Rendered, 7c to 7½c.
CABBAGE—30c per doz.
POTATOES—30c to 60c per bag.
FLOUR—Wholesale, $5.50 per bbl.
FLOUR—Retail, $6.00 per bbl.
CHICKENS—25c to 40c per pair.
DUCKS—Tame, 45c to 50c per pair.
DUCKS—Wild, 60c per pair.
HAY—$12 to $15 per ton.
APPLES—60c to $1 per bag.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 24.

Flour—Receipts 5,600 bbls.; sales 2,300 brls. Market is rather more inactive and prices are bare easier. Sales reported:—1,000 superior extra at $5.05; 200 do at $5.07½; 400, 200 and 300 extra at $5.50; 1,100 strong bakers at $4.60; 100 spring extra at $5.45½; 200 and 300 do at $5.45.

Grain, provisions and ashes nominally unchanged.

OSWEGO MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Oct. 24—1 p.m.

Wheat—quiet; No. 1 Mil. club $1.32; white state $1.44.

Corn—steady; No. 2, 56c.

Barley—in fair demand; sales 16,500 bus. No. 2 Canada at 75½; 10,000 do at 75; 10,000 No. 1 at 82c; 10,000 by sample at 74c.

Shorts $15 to $16; shipstuffs $17 to 18; middlings $22 to $23 per ton.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24—1:05 p.m.

[illegible]

The Intelligencer

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY OCT. 25.

Local News.

OMISSION.—In the prize list of the West Hastings Agricultural Show a discretionary prize awarded to Green & Co., for their exhibit of pork sausage, ham, chicken and tongue sausage and bologna sausage, was omitted, probably owing to the lateness of the judges in making their return.

A QUICK TRIP.—Messrs. Geo. H. Keefer, C.E., and Geo. A. Simpson, C.E., who were engaged on the Pacific Railway survey on one of the western divisions, reached home on Saturday night. Their trip from Victoria, British Columbia, was the fastest on record, only ten days having been occupied in the journey.

REGINA v. LAKE.—The following proceedings in this case, which is alluded to in another paragraph, took place in Toronto yesterday, before Judge Wilson:—"Mr. J. G. Scott, Q.C., showed cause to rule to discharge prisoner on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Benedict contra. The prisoner to be set at large on giving bail for $200."

POSTAL ENVELOPES.—One and three cent postal envelopes have been issued. They will sell at the following rates: One cent at $1.30 per hundred—13 cents for 10, or 3 cents for 2. Three cent, No. 1 $3.30 per hundred—33 cents for 10, or 7 cents for 3. Three cents No. 2, $3.35 per hundred—34 cents for 10, or 7 cents for 2.

LARGE FISH.—Mr. Peter Fahey brought to town on Saturday, the heads of two immense mascalonge, which were recently caught in Massanoga lake by himself and friends, during his recent residence in that locality. The largest fish weighed 44 pounds, and the smaller 32 pounds, when caught. The heads can be seen in Mann's barber shop, on Bridge street, and are well worthy of inspection.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. CHARLES MARTIN, proprietor of Martin's foundry, in this town, which sad event took place on Sunday evening, from typhoid fever. Mr. Martin, who was a native of England, had been a resident of the town for [illegible]

[illegible] last Tuesday in October, as at those times there is no other Fair held in a radius of 70 or 80 miles from Tweed. There were some colts and young horses offered, but I believe there were none sold."

COUNTY COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the County Council, for the transaction of general business, is to be held on Tuesday, Nov. 20th, at which time a successor to the late Mr. McAnnany, as County Treasurer will be appointed.

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS.—In consequence of the lamented death of the late County Treasurer, the County Treasurer's sale of lands for taxes, which was to have taken place on the 23rd inst., has lapsed, no one but the County Treasurer having power to sell in such case. It seems strange that no provision should have been made in the law for such a contingency as has arisen, but unfortunately there has not, therefore it seems that after the appointment of the new Treasurer the lands must be advertised again and other formalities gone through with before they can be sold.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN PRINCE EDWARD.—The Picton *Gazette* contains a lengthy reference to the arrest and imprisonment of two of the best known hotel keepers in that town, Messrs. Richard Lake, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, and Thomas Faughnan, of the Victoria House. Mr. Lake was imprisoned for non-payment of a fine imposed some time since, and Mr. Faughnan was on the day of his arrest fined $30 and costs with the alternative of 15 days' imprisonment. These proceedings were taken under the Crooks Act, and Mr. Lake's case has been carried to Toronto, in order to determine what law really is in force.

If you need a harmless stimulant, take SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—A private telegram received yesterday, apprises us of the death, at the village of Sydenham, Township of Loughboro, on Tuesday, of Mr. John Dawson. Mr. Dawson who had attained to the patriarchal age of 95 years, was a native of Kingston, in which city he resided for many years, carrying on business as a merchant tailor, and on his retirement, upwards of thirty years ago, he removed to Sydenham. During the war of 1812 he served in an artillery company in Kingston, and was one of those veterans to whom the Government awarded a pension for their services in defence of their country. Mr. Dawson was widely known and highly respected. He leaves a widow, (his fifth wife) one son and several daughters surviving him, one of whom is Mrs. Joseph P. Reeves, of this town.

THE VANDERVOORT POISONING CASE.—Mrs. Flora E. Vandervoort, wife of the late [illegible]

[illegible]

BANKRUPT STOCK!

$20,000 Worth of Dry Goods and Groceries.

JAMES HENNESSY

Having purchased the entire Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries belonging to the estate of James Robertson, Insolvent, amounting to $12,000, and having added to it another Bankrupt Stock amounting to $8,000, is going to clear the whole lot out at once, in the old stand formerly occupied by Robertson & Empey, so come immediately if you want Bargains. Open

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 20TH INSTANT,

AN EXTENSIVE LOT OF

CLOTHS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, SILKS, MERINOS, and FANCY DRESS GOODS,

SO DONT BUY A SINGLE ARTICLE TILL YOU SEE THEM.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVATOR OF THE Farmers' Warehousing Company is open, and ready to receive Grain from all parties.

And Farmers storing grain can sell to any purchaser. Grain will be delivered to any person producing tickets.

The Directors of the Farmers' Warehousing Company flatter themselves that it will be to the interest of Farmers to patronise their Elevator, secure just weights, and the best prices the market can afford.

Farmers,—consult your own interests.

JAS. HAGGERTY, President, F. W. Co.

Belleville, Aug. 18, 1877. 2103td3mw

WANTED, A Good Tea and Cheap T.

YOU CAN GET IT AT E. PHILPOTT'S STORE! FOXBORO P. O.

Also almost everything generally found in a GOOD country store.

A Second-hand FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALE for sale—will weigh 500 lbs. or more—good as new.

Try our 50c. T. Worth 65c.

STILL A LOT OF THAT CHEAP CROCKERY on hand, at E. PHILPOTT'S, Foxboro. 13tf

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS

PICTURES FRAMED!

PICTURES and Frames supplied to Agents and Dealers at best rates.

R. VAN NORMAN & SON, School Book Depot, Corner Bridge and Front Sts., Belleville.

J. McKEOWN, Manufacturer and Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

UPPER BRIDGE GROCERY FLOUR & PROVISION DEPOT.

JOHN DOWNING, No. 7, FRONT STREET

GENERAL dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Oat and Corn Meal, Provisions, &c. A specialty made in Green and Japan Teas, at 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. Sugars, Syrups and Staple Groceries, at prices to suit the hard times. Lake Superior Trout and White Fish, Labrador and Fresh Water Herring kept on hand in season.

Thankful for the liberal patronage since opening, would ask his many friends north Belleville to give him a call, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the stand, one door east of the Marble Building, near Upper Bridge, Belleville.

26 Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull and Heifer Calves FOR SALE.

BRED by JOHN H. HOLDEN from Imported Stock, and from the best Thoroughbred Herds in Canada.

The Sires and Dams have carried off the FIRST PRIZES at Provincial, and New York and Ohio State Fairs.

Also, COWS and HEIFERS at low prices, and on reasonable time.

J. H. HOLDEN, Sidney Grange, Belleville P. O.

April 19, 1877. 11-1y

OVERCOATS!!

FOR THE MILLION AT

WALSH'S COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

500

ULSTER Overcoats, all sizes and qualities, at WALSH'S COMMERCIAL HOUSE, from $6.50 upwards—actually half price.

GO AND SEE

WALSH'S $3.50 Overcoats and $3.50 Pea Jackets. They are the wonder of the age.

FALL AND WINTER

Clothing in great variety at Walsh's Commercial House, at half the usual prices charged by other Stores.

SPECIAL SALE

Of Fall and Winter Clothing going on all this month at Walsh's Commercial House. Extraordinary Bargains offered.

WALSH & CO., 360 Front Street, Belleville. 36-2t

I AM WELL PLEASED WITH

THE business I have done in Belleville thus far, and am more firmly resolved than e to make up a class of Goods

UNPARALLELED FOR STYLE, QUALITY, and PRICE.

I DEFY THE WORLD TO OFFER SUCH BOOTS AND SHOES As I manufacture, at as LOW PRICES.

I NEVER HAVE, AND NEVER WILL make up anything but "good, honest, reliable, stylish Goods," and if Retail Dealers ARE COMPELLED to handle the commonest Eastern Goods to at all get down to my

LOW PRICES, the public are not compelled to buy them until they have compared the quality.

NEW STYLES FOR THE FALL.

Departments to supply the people, at

JOHN HOLMES' Factory, 16 Front St East, Toronto.

BELLEVILLE, Robertson's Block. ST. CATHARINES, BRANTFORD, CHATHAM, PORT HOPE, PETERBORO, OTTAWA. d&w

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

WE are glad to announce that we now have our Stock pretty well arranged in our new Store, and, as we promised, are giving great bargains to all who pay us a visit.

THIS WEEK WE ARE OFFERING SPECIALLY

Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached,
Pillow Cottons, all widths,
Fine Twilled Flannels, Scarlet and other colors,
Table Linens and Tablecloths,

and the balance of a lot of

Ladies' Winter Hats and Bonnets, And other Millinery Goods.

Those are lines we wish to clear out, and offer them at special prices.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE, Belleville. d&w

TO MILL OWNERS AND MILLERS

THOS. EARLE, MILLWRIGHT,

TAKES pleasure in announcing that he is now prepared to take orders for all kinds of Mill work to be propelled by water or steam power. Plans and estimates made out, and any information given in the line. I am agent for the Lefell and other makes of water wheels; different makes of smut machines, brush machines, middlings purifiers, bran dusters, bolting cloths and all kinds of mill furnishings. All orders filled promptly.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Henry Corby & Son, Messrs. Wm. Lingham & Son, W. H. Wallbridge, Esq., or any of the Foundrymen here.

THOMAS EARLE, Millwright.

Belleville, Feb. 24th, 1877. [3-1y]

F. H. ROUS & CO.

CONTINUE to offer their large assortment in GLASS AND CROCKERY, at the very low prices that have attracted so much attention to their Store. They have also an extensive selection of excellent

PLATED TABLE WARE from the most reliable manufacturers, plated on nickel silver, or on hard white metal, and very durable; also the solid steel knives, silver-plated, Rogers' solid silver tea-spoons, nickel silver forks and spoons, &c. &c. All at their usual low figures.

F. H. ROUS & Co.

B. C. S. 17.8.77.

To the Farmers of Hastings AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

THE undersigned having leased the premises known as the Albion Hotel, respectfully solicits a share of your patronage. The House, Stables, &c., have been thoroughly renovated, and every attention will be given to all who favor me with a call.

JAMES McGUIRE.

N. B.—First-class accommodations for ninety horses, also a good drive-house.

Belleville, Sept. 27th, 1876. w33-tf

MONEY TO LOAN on Farm Property,
MONEY TO LOAN on Town Property,
MONEY TO LOAN on good Mortgages on Real Estate.

The highest price will be paid for good Mortgages.

The highest price will be paid for Municipal Debentures.

Loans may be paid off in whole or in part at any time; no notice of intention to pay off required.

Interest payable yearly or half-yearly; not in advance.

On payment of any part of principal, interest on such amount immediately ceases.

Interest at 7½ and 8 per cent.

Money advanced on straight loans. No Building Society.

FRALECK & BLAIR, Barristers, No. 27, Campbell St. Belleville. 35.4m

CAUTION.

I hereby forbid any person or persons purchasing or trading for a promissory note given by me, and made payable to John J. B. Flint, at the Merchants Bank of Canada, four months after date for the sum of $111, dated Belleville 14th of June 1877, no value having been received for said note.

DAVID C. ALLISON.

Ameliasburg, Oct. 10th, 1877. 35w3t

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!

ROSS & DAVIES OFFER FOR SALE CIDER VINEGAR, XXX White Wine do. XX " "

R. & D. are offering those celebrated ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS, very cheap.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SUGAR CURED HAMS, BACON, and DRIED BEEF, JUST RECEIVED.

Ross & Davies, FAMILY GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS, BELLEVILLE.

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned having leased the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Cox as a Grocery Store in the INTELLIGENCER Building, at the Market in Belleville, he will offer for sale on and after the 8th inst., a large assortment of

Tweeds, Satinetts, Fullcloths, FLANNELS, OVERCOATINGS, AND KNITTING YARN,

at prices below competition, as the most of the goods are of his own manufacture. His Tweeds reach the finest qualities.

Suits made to order, and a fit guaranteed.

All business connected with the woollen mill will be transacted at the store near the market.

JOHN LAZIER.

Belleville, Sept. 4th, 1877. 30y

Property for Sale.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

70 A 7 in 2nd Madoc, W½ 9 a. cleared. Is superior Farming Lot, with valuable timber. Road to Lot ¼ mile beyond the new cedar fence road. About 4 miles from Madoc.

65 a. 30 in 1st Madoc, rear part.

100 a. 1 in 9th Madoc, Mining Lot, only about 3 miles from Madoc.

185 a. 14 in 12 Huntingdon, in lots 50 or 100 a. is covered with good hard wood; about ½ mile from new R.R. Station—3 miles from Madoc.

49 a. 22 in 10th Elzivir, N.W. ¼.

75 a. 19 in 4th Elzivir, E. ½.

79 a. 31 in 10th Hungerford, N½ covered with pine, pt. cleared.

Town Lots, Georgetown (Tweed), Nos. 67, 68, 28 and 36.

Reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN IVERS, No. 8. St. Hubert Street, Montreal. 20.6m

Two Desirable Farms for Sale

LOT No. 10, in the 3rd con. of Thurlow—comprising 200 acres under a good state of cultivation, good buildings and well watered. Four miles from Belleville. Terms easy.

ALSO PART OF LOT 37 in 6th, and 36 and 37 in 7th cons. of Sidney, comprising 190 acres (known as Pai[illegible] Farm) on Stirling Road, one-half mile from the thriving village of Foxboro and 6½ miles from Belleville. On the premises is erected a brick house 30x40 with kitchen and woodhouse 25x30. Barn buildings 90x90. Terms easy. Apply to

W. C. FARLEY, Foxboro, Ont.

March 14th, 1877. 5-

FARM FOR SALE

LOT No. 12, in the 4th con. of the township of Huntingdon, containing 100 acres more or less, about 40 acres heavily timbered with maple and beach. A new stone house and frame woodshed, frame barn 40x50, and a never failing well at the house; also a good young orchard. For further particulars apply to HENRY J. UTMAN on the premises, Moira P.O.

Huntingdon, June 12, 1877. 18-tf

For Sale or to Let,

THAT valuable property known as the BRANT HOTEL, at Chisholm's Mills, one mile east of Roslin, with half an acre of land attached. The premises are in good repair, and have good Sheds and Stables. For terms apply

WM. CORBETT, Shannonville Station

June 4 1876. tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer for sale the west half of lot No. 32 in the 2nd concession of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, containing 100 acres, known as the farm of the late LUKE OSTROM, Sen. It is well situated—about two miles from Belleville, and fronts on the gravel road to Frankford. There is a house, barn, sheds, and a never failing well of water on the premises. This is a very desirable farm. Title indisputable.

For further particulars apply at the law offices of J. PARKER THOMAS, Esq., or E. R. FRALECK, Esq., Belleville, or to the undersigned,

HENRY VANDEWATER, [illegible]

IN CHANCERY.

[illegible]

PUBLIC AUCTION,

[illegible]

CHANCERY SALE.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, IN THE TOWN OF BELLEVILLE,

[illegible]

HAWLEY HOUSE

[illegible]

STRIKES.

We Watched Her Breathing.

Farm and Household.

Neglected Pastures.

Transplanting Trees.

Cooling Dairy Houses.

The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

FALL ASSIZES.

MURDER—RAWDON POISON CASE.

His Lordship said: Gentlemen of the jury, you are called upon to discharge one of the most solemn duties that man is called on to perform towards his fellow man, as a fellow being stands charged with an offence which, if proven, will merit the severest punishment of the law. If a murder was committed, as is alleged, it was murder of the most foul and unprovoked character, and in the interest of society every effort should be used to bring the guilty persons to justice. The life of a fellow being is at stake, and it is your duty to be satisfied beyond all doubt, whether or not from the evidence, the prisoner is guilty. It is therefore your duty to weigh carefully the evidence before you regardless of consequences, as it is not for you to consider what the consequences of your verdict may be, but to determine from the evidence whether the prisoner is guilty or not. The prisoner, he said, stood indicted with murder and with being an accessory to a murder, before the fact, by one Geo. Glenn, but for all practical purposes it mattered little which way the verdict would be rendered, if it was found that a murder had been committed at all. He said it might be suggested to their minds to render a verdict of manslaughter, such a verdict he considered would only be a compromise, which was not warranted by the evidence, as he did not think any reasonable mind could believe from the evidence, that if poison was administered either by Glenn or the prisoner, that it was administered without malice, and at the same time he said he did not want to altogether remove from the minds of the jury the idea of the prisoner being guilty of manslaughter, but in his own judgment a verdict should be rendered of guilty or not guilty to the charge, but if they were convinced from the evidence that poison was administered to the deceased by mistake they should render a verdict of manslaughter. The question before them was, Did the deceased die from poison or not? and if they were convinced the deceased did not come to his death by poison but from natural causes, their enquiries need proceed no farther, as then the prisoner would neither have committed a murder nor been an accessory to its commission. If they were convinced the death of deceased was caused by poison, there was no doubt that that poison was strychnine; there was no evidence given to prove that the deceased died from either sickness or the sudden visitation of God, and it had been given in evidence that the deceased had always enjoyed good health until after Glenn came to live in the family, when his sickness was attributed both by himself and wife to the effects of a cold. Was that illness so serious or its progress such, as to lead to the conviction that it caused his death. Various persons had visited deceased during his illness, and to all such it appeared he would likely recover, and that was the opinion of the deceased himself, and as no doctor was sent for during the time of his illness, they had no medical evidence to assist them on that question. They said also that the prisoner herself did not state that death was the result of natural causes, but her own account was more or less coupled with the supposition that death was caused by poison. If from the whole evidence they were convinced death was caused by poison, they must be convinced that the poison that caused death was strychnine. There were poisons, he explained, that were cumulative poisons, that would poison by degrees, one dose of which would operate in conjunction with a dose administered previously, thus killing its victim by degrees, but strychnine, he said, was not a poison of that nature, as it was more rapid in its results, for if one dose of strychnine was allowed to pass away, another dose would not act in conjunction with that dose, but would cause sudden death itself if taken in sufficient quantity, which would depend altogether upon the state of the health of the person taking it. It was made to appear, he said, that death by strychnine was accompanied by certain symptoms, such as convulsions and violent motion of the body, and from the evidence, if you are convinced the body of deceased exhibited systems of having died in a state of convulsions, you should be agreed that death resulted from strychnine, but upon that point he said the evidence was not conclusive to his mind one way or the other, as those who had first viewed the body were not experts, and did not take particular notice as to the exact state of the body. The deceased came to his death early on Sunday morning, and the fact that it was talked of burying the body on Monday forenoon might be the result of the state of the weather, or other causes of no great importance to the case; not a word was breathed of death having been caused by poison until Monday morning, when from some reason the neighbors determined to hold an inquest, and a post mortem examination was held, which he could not help but regret was not conducted with more care and exactitude, as he thought tests for poison might have been carried to a greater degree of precision; they say they examined the liver and kidneys, which they found sound; they also examined the bowels, which they found slightly discolored, but not sufficient to cause death; but from spots on the face and from the general aspect, they suspected poison might have been administered. The contents of the stomach, mixed in milk, they had given to a kitten at intervals, which in every case caused convulsions in the kitten, which was the same result that would have been occasioned had they administered strychnine. From that fact, and from the fact that there was strychnine in the house, and the fact that the prisoner stated that deceased might have died from strychnine, you cannot find other than that death was caused by strychnine, which came into the stomach of the deceased from some source. He said it was then their duty to consider by what agency it was introduced into his stomach. In the first place he might have taken it intentionally, but if so, they were to consider what motive he would have had in taking it, and if he had taken it voluntarily, when did he take it? Did any motive, he asked, suggest itself to them why he would take strychnine? Was he dissatisfied with life, or did any other motive suggest itself that would cause him to take poison to destroy his own life? and if he did take it, when did he take it? He either took it before he went to bed—which, as he did not die until two in the morning, would not be consistent with the theory of the rapid action of strychnine—or got out of bed and got it? And if he got out of bed and got it, where did he get it, if as was said all the strychnine procured by Glenn was put in the three cakes in the cellar, but it is not clear that deceased knew where those cakes were. If upon the evidence the Jury were convinced that Fradette took the poison to take his own life, it was their duty to find the prisoner not guilty. In the next place, he said, they were to consider if the poison could have been taken by accident, as poison no doubt was upon cakes in the cellar, and it was the theory of the prisoner that deceased might have taken the poison accidentally; the evidence of Amanda was the only evidence that would lead to that belief. His Lordship then read over prisoners statement as given before the Coroner, remarking that the statement was given when she knew she was a prisoner, charged with a grave offence—and charged the Jury to carefully consider that statement in connection with the theory that he had accidentally taken the poison; from the importance of that statement he said, it was for them to consider what degree of belief can be given to that theory, and how far the theory agreed with the statement given before the Coroner upon that solemn occasion. To some of the witnesses she had said that deceased came out of the cellar chewing something, but upon that occasion she had based the theory that he had accidentally taken the poison. He asked them to consider, was it consistent with her confession that when she went to the barn, Glenn said "My God! my God! I must have given him strychenin instead of the powder!" And he asked them to consider if they were to believe her statement to the witnesses, and if so, was it consistent with her confession? And further, that when she saw him coming out of the cellar, as she says, "chewing something," she did not seem to be at all alarmed, although she alleges her husband did not know where the poisoned cakes were placed. It was also proved that strychnine had an exceedingly bitter taste, and it is therefore, not provable that the deceased, except he had lost his taste, would, after tasting the bitter drug, have eaten the cake. And lastly, he said, if the poison had not been taken intentionally or by accident, by whom was it administered, and who had the opportunity of administering it; from all the evidences there was no doubt that if poison was administered it was by either Glenn, or the prisoner, and both knew the weapon was at their hand if they wished to use it. A great deal, he said, had been said in evidence as to the demeanor of the prisoner and Glenn, and it was the duty of the Jury to determine if the witnesses on that point spoke in a solemn sense of their duty to their fellow being and to society, or were they reckless in their statements, or has it been shown that the witnesses on that point could have had any possible motive to willingly falsify their evidence, and he would leave it entirely with them what degree of credence could be given to the evidence of Glenn's children, both of whom seemed intelligent. The youngest boy Niley, young as he was, seemed to appreciate the position his father had placed himself, and he left it with them to say, if they believed the witnesses were vile enough to fabricate their statements out of their own brains, or was what they said simply the truth. He stated that Amanda, the daughter of the prisoner, was a peculiarly intelligent and sharp girl, and he considered it would have been better for the prisoner had the child not had the means of such constant communication with her, although the child said she had not spoken to her mother about what evidence she would give, and gave a good reason for not speaking to her mother on the subject, which showed a great amount of self-denial on the part of the mother and child, if they had no conversation with reference to what she would say in open court. The evidence of the child and her mother statement respecting the place the cakes were when the poison was put on them was conflicting, and they were to consider the discrepancy of the statements of the child and old Mr. Huffman respecting the circumstances attending the death of the deceased, as the two statements were irreconcilable. They were also to consider the amount of credence that was to be given the statement of Charlotte Young, considering her demeanor in the box, but he could see no reason why they should not consider her evidence. He then charged them to apply to their minds carefully to the circumstances that surrounded the matter and not to lay too much stress upon many trivial circumstances given in evidence by neighbors. To Mr. Maybee, who had been called in by the prisoner to read and pray, the prisoner had remarked that she had seen a light, and she was convinced something would happen to her husband, and he (his Lordship) had found it of frequent occurrence that when prisoners had made up their minds to commit a crime, they had thrown out hints that something would occur which they had determined should occur. They were also, he said, to note that there was no one present, except the prisoner and Glenn, until the agony of death was almost over. Why, he asked, was no neighbor called in, or was death so sudden that Mr. Huffman could not be called until the last moment, or did Glenn and the prisoner wish no witness to the death? No doctor had been called in, but it must be borne in mind that the deceased, as well as his wife, had objected to calling in a doctor until the last day, when the deceased did express a wish that a doctor be called, but to which the prisoner objected. He also remarked upon the fact of the prisoner's meeting Glenn in the barn upon the Tuesday after the death, but he stated it was but fair to the prisoner to remark that she was not aware who was at the barn when she went there, although after she went there she procured milk for him, and did not disclose the fact of his having been there until she told the coroner, although she says she told it to Huffman, who told her to say nothing about it, but they were without the testimony of Huffman on that point. He asked them to consider the circumstance, and whether it was consistent with innocence. From the evidence given it might be that there was strychnine in the house at the time of the death of Fradette. When Glenn procured the strychnine from Dr. Sprague, his saying he was living at the Oak Hills, and at the same time was living at the house of deceased, does not make it appear possible that he got it for the innocent purpose he represented, and it remained with the jury to say if he procured it for the purpose of destroying foxes or for the diabolical purpose of killing Fradette. If they thought for the latter purpose, the fits described by the deceased might be accounted for. It remained, then, only to examine into what motive, if any, existed that would lead to such a crime, as it was of the utmost importance in criminal cases to search for the motive for the crime, which was pretty sure to exist. In this case the crown alleged that a criminal intimacy existed between the prisoner and Glenn. If so, it might be that they wanted to get rid of the deceased for the better gratification of their guilty passions. It was alleged on the other hand that Fradette was without means, and that they could have no object in getting rid of him, and the quarrel between Fradette and Glenn was not proved sufficient to cause the latter to wish to cause his death. Upon the point of any criminal intimacy existing between the parties alleged, they had the evidence of Charlotte Young, which did not prove much, and the evidence of Niley and Geo. Glenn, and if the prisoner used such language as George Glenn charges her with using, she must have advanced far on the path of guilt, or if they believed the evidence of the child Niley Glenn, they must come to the irresistible conclusion that improper intimacy did exist between the parties. But if they believed neither of the boys, there was no other evidence sufficient to establish criminal relations between them. They were also to consider, if they found no criminal relations existed between them, if the motive of marriage between Glenn and the prisoner would have been a strong enough motive to have led to the crime. He then reminded them that they had a solemn duty to perform, and he hoped they would not grudge the time the case had taken, as such cases were of great consequence to society, to see that the guilty did not go unwhipt of justice, and it was of great importance to the prisoner that if not guilty, she be cleared of the charge against her. He hoped they would not flinch in the discharge of their duty, but disengage their minds of anything they may have heard of the case before the trial, and from the evidence before them render a verdict of guilty or not guilty.

THE ZWICK'S ISLAND CASE.

Thursday, Dec. 18.

The Court opened at ten o'clock.

Henry Cullen, Henry Geary, and Michael Nolen, were charged with ravishing one Anna Maria Emsley, and Robt. Wesley was charged with abducting her.

Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Q. C., and Thos. Holden, appeared for the prisoners, and B. M. Britton, Q. C., for the prosecution.

Henry Cullen, being arraigned, pleaded not guilty.

B. M. Britton, Q. C., on behalf of the Crown, explained the circumstances of the case to the Jury, and said the facts of the case were revolting in the extreme.

Anna Maria Emsley, sworn.—Live near the Station; my father is a plasterer; remember leaving home about the 20th August last; left in search of work; had no place in view; went up the bay inquiring for work; returned toward home on Friday afternoon; was coming into town, when Bob Wesley grabbed me and said I would have to go along with him; I said I would not; he said I must; he dragged me with him until we met Charley Wallace, when I grabbed his coat sleeve and asked him to assist me; he called Wesley away, and I ran into Thompson's yard; Wesley caught me again as I was coming down the hill; I halloed, and he struck me; a man named Jones came up and caught hold of me, and Wesley gagged me; they dragged me to a boat; I said I would not get into the boat, when they put me in by force, and Wesley shoved the boat off with Jones and me in it; Jones rowed towards Zwick's island; I tried to upset the boat, when Jones struck me; he said he would beat my brains out with a paddle if I was not quiet; got to Zwick's island on Saturday morning about daylight; saw Cullen first on that Saturday forenoon, between ten and eleven; Cullen came to the Island with Nolen and another man I did not know; Jones was there all the time. The witness then detailed Cullen's conversation and actions, which evidence is not fit for publication, proving that Cullen had used force towards the witness. Wesley tore my jacket; was at the Island until Sunday night, until the Chief and Mr. Snider came for me; Cullen left, and came back again on Sunday, when he did the same as he did on Saturday; boat loads were coming to the island all the time I was there; Saturday afternoon Keegan got me something to eat; I stayed out doors all night; Jones and Osborne tore the clothes off me on Sunday afternoon, in the presence of Cullen; had nothing left on but an old skirt; tried to get away; tried to swim away, and got half way over, when Jones and some one else came after me, and brought me back.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wallbridge.—Went to look for work on Thursday afternoon up the Trenton road; slept that night beside the road, not far past the cemetery; tried to get a house to sleep in, but could not; came towards Belleville on Friday; met Henry Green coming back and walked with him to Thomas' the gardener; was on top of the hill when Wesley got hold of me; the lamps were lit at the time.

Question—Are there many houses around there.

Answer.—I had a great notion not to answer you; I did not count them; Wesley dragged me along with him; halloaed once when Wesley grabbed me; I saw he was drunk and I thought the easiest way was the best way, so I went along with him; I cried and tried to get away from Wesley; Wesley dragged me back towards the new Methodist church; when I got away from him I went towards the foot bridge; he caught me again before I got to the foot bridge; I yelled and he struck me with his fist; he and Jones dragged me along up the front of Sidney road towards the red mill; he went towards the river through the field before we got to the mill; Wesley was with me three or four hours before we got to the river; Keegan came to the Island with two or three others in the first boat that came over on Saturday morning; Cullen, Nolen and another came in a boat on Saturday forenoon; Hank Cullen in the one that came in morning; I know him from his brother; I don't know what trade he has got, nor don't care; Cullen and Nolen left about noon on Saturday; Jim Ryan, and a fellow by the name of Sandy, Jones and his (Cullen's) brother, went with me across to Ferry Point in the night on Saturday; we left some men on the Island, they went for whiskey, and did get it, and offered some to me, but I would not take it; I told a man there that the men were abusing me; we returned and stayed on the Island the rest of the night, I will swear I did not go over to the main shore and stay in the barn all night; I was only off the Island once until I was taken off by the Constables; there were a lot came over on Sunday; there came three, four, five, six and seven in every boat; they all but Ryan and Sandy, abused me against my will but Tommie Keegan, and Cullen had hold of me when Jones and Osborne tore my clothes off; there were three bottles of whiskey on the Island; I broke one of them on Saturday night; they tried to get it away from me; my clothes were not torn off until Sunday afternoon.

To Mr. Britton.—Had fits on the island on Saturday afternoon; had several fits on Sunday; never had them before; have had six or seven since that Sunday; Keegan would stay by me when I had the fits, and all the rest would dig out; did not know Wesley; but had seen his name in the paper for stealing sheep skins.

Robt. Simmons, sworn.—Live on Murney's hill; saw Maria Emsley and Wesley on the hill on Friday night before the Zwicks Island affair; she was crying; and when I went up to them Wesley went towards home and she ran off.

Cross-examined.—The gas was lit in front of the church at the time; heard Chas. Wallace tell Wesley to go home.

Hugh McKinnon, sworn—Am Chief of Police; on the Sunday evening in question I was informed the girl Emsley was being terribly abused by some boys and men on Zwick's Island; Snider and myself went to the Island about dark; met a number of men leaving in boats; there were two or three young boys and a girl on the Island; she said the boys were going to take her off in a punt; she was in a terrible condition, with only a few shreds of clothing hanging to her; saw where she had been terribly bruised about her arms, and one arm very badly and breast; he said that night Cullen was one of the parties she knew.

This closed the case for the persecution.

DEFENCE.

Jas. St. Charles, sworn—Know the prisoner, who was in my employ two or three years. On the Saturday spoken of Cullen was working in the shop all day.

Thos. Wilson, sworn.—Am a blacksmith; was working for Brown & St. Charles; saw Cullen in the blacksmith's shop on the Saturday in question; he was working there all day.

Robert Wesley, sworn.—Never knew Ann Maria Emsley before that occurrence; met her near the church; I spoke a few words to her; Charlie Wallace came along and she ran towards him; her story is false; I did not tie a handkerchief over her; she was more like laughing than crying when I was speaking to her; I went home.

Cross-examined—I asked her where she was going, as I saw a lot of little children fooling around her; she said "its none of your business."

The girl Emsley here cried out in court, "that's false!"

Wallace did not say anything to me that night; I might have taken two or three glasses of ale; it did not upset me at all; did not see Hannah that night nor a man named Jones; I live with my father in west Belleville; I have been before the court for taking a little too much beverage; it was not in the least exceptional that I was sober that night; was never up for anything worse than that; except this scrape; know Billy Kennedy; it was Simmons that did not speak to me and not Wallace; Wallace told me to go home.

John O'Conner, sworn.—Remember the Sunday in question; live about fifty rods from the island; there is an old barn on the shore; on Sunday morning I saw three or four parties standing on the sidewalk; went to the barn, where I saw a young man with a female; I could not swear positively that Emsley is the female that was there; she resembles her; saw the woman go from the barn with three or four men in a boat; they went to the Island.

James Ryan, sworn.—Saw the girl Emsley on the Island on Saturday night; she slept that night in a barn at Ferry Point; she went there some time in the night; there were four with her in the barn; she returned to the north shore with the four men at sunrise on Sunday morning; I was one of the four; we all went into a barn on the north shore; was on the Island again on Sunday afternoon; went with Sandy; was drunk when I went and don't know what time it was; she said the only one on the Island she objected to was Jones; saw Geary and Cullen there; saw Cullen with her; think she had her arms around him trying to pull him upon the Island; there were as many as fifteen on the Island at a time.

Cross-examined.—I am twenty years old; Hannah first told me the girl was on the Island; he is the one called Jones; he told me on Saturday morning he had an angel on the Island; I went with Wilkins, McDonald and Sinnot on Saturday evening; she was crying because she said Jones abused her and she wanted to go to Ferry Point; Cullen was there on Saturday night; Hannah, Wilkinson, Keegan, Jack Ryan, the girl and myself went to Ferry Point that night; Ryan woke some one up and got some liquor and got her something to eat. A man named "Soldier" gave us the liquor; Ryan stayed at Ferry Point when we came to the north shore; after noon on Sunday went back to the Island with S. Kilburn; on Saturday night she was crying, her clothes were all torn; she cried on Sunday and said Osborne abused her.

Thomas Wilkinson, sworn.—Know Henry Cullen and Maria Emsley. Saw her on the Saturday night in question on the Island; saw her and Henry Cullen together; she did not struggle to get away from him; saw her going to Ferry Point; I returned home.

Angus Ferdinand, sworn.—Went to the Island with Jos. Fagen and Samuel Howland. His evidence corroborated the evidence of the last witness.

Cross-examined—Did not know the girl was on the Island when I went there; heard her say if the boys did not get away she would strike them with a stone; heard she had struck Osborne with a stone; they would not have let me take her away if I had offered to take her away; saw her coming out of the water; do not know why she went in; the water was not two feet deep where I saw her.

Counsel did not address the Jury.

His Lordship, in charging the Jury, said the evidence adduced was such that they could not bring in a verdict of rape. He further stated that the case was the most atrocious that ever came under his notice, but the only question for them to consider was, if the prisoner had been guilty of assault.

The jury, after a short absence from Court, returned a verdict of not guilty against the accused. The other accused were then arraigned and the the Jury returned a verdict of of not guilty against them without leaving the box.

Friday, Oct. 19.

Emma Moran.—Pleaded guilty to larceny—sentenced to six months in the common gaol.

Geo. F. Rowan.—Found guilty of fraudulently appropriating wheat. Defendant having paid for the wheat, the Judge deferred passing the sentence and admitted defendant to bail, conditioned to appear and receive sentence when called on.

Patrick Taugher.—Confined for want of sureties to keep the peace, was discharged.

Stewart Anderson.—Confined for want of sureties to keep the peace, was discharged on his own recognizance.

Spry vs. Hayes.—Plaintiff brought action against defendant to recover an amount of money he borrowed to assist in building a house, which he alleged he had left with defendant, and not received. Defendant contended he had repaid plaintiff. The cause has been tried before, and a new trial granted, defendant alleging he had discovered new evidence. Verdict for plaintiff for $250, with certificate for full costs.—Holden and McMahon for plff; Bell and Bleecker for deft.

Gayzon vs. Walsh, et al.—Action to recover damages for loss sustained by defend'ts setting fire to a brush heap, which through the negligence of defts. spread on to the farm of the plaintiff, destroying property, and pl'ff in order to stop the fire, was obliged to procure an engine and men from Belleville, at great expense. Parties reside in Tyendinaga, on adjoining farms. The case was an important one, and occupied the Court nearly two days. Verdict for defendants.—Dickson and Holden for pl'ff; Hon. L. Wallbridge for defts.

Walker vs. Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Ins. Co.—Action on Policy on property situate in Belleville. Verdict for plaintiff for $300, subject to reference to Hon. Geo. Sherwood.—Burdett for pl'ff; Lyon for deft.

For Intelligencer.

Mr. Editor,—I was pleased to see our Government recognize the merit of the loyal sons of Canada by giving a small bounty to the brave fellows who defended their country against the attacks of our American neighbors in 1812; and although the bounty be small, yet is it an acknowledgment that they are still appreciated as true men, worthy the name of Britons. Whilst strolling through the old churchyard at South Fredericksburg, my attention was drawn to the spot where the ashes of the old U. E.'s are deposited, with nothing but a small gray field stone erected to perpetuate their memory, and it admonished me that such men deserved consideration at our hands. It was on that spot our where our forefathers built the first Church to worship in their wilderness home, and from that old log church the prayers of our forefathers ascended to their Heavenly Father, asking His care and protection over them in the wilderness of Canada, and there they gave thanks for His great goodness and fatherly care over them; and I may here say, it was in that old log church where the Gospel of Christ was first proclaimed to fallen man in the wild-woods by the first Church of England minister, the Rev. Mr. Langhorn. On that spot I wish to raise a monument to the memory of those loyal and true sons of Britain who left their all behind them sooner than turn their backs on the old nation of their birth, and who shouldered their old standard and planted it on British soil, where it might continue to float over them. These men, above all, are deserving the notice of every true Briton and advocate for British supremacy in the Province of Canada; and I hope this hint will arouse the spark of British feeling and fan it to a flame, until justice be done to the memory of these true worthies. I hope the press of Canada who possess a British spark will copy this notice, so the slumbering loyalists may be roused to action.

Yours very truly, a son of an old U. E.,
E. Sills.

Picton, 5th Oct'r, 1877.

N. B.—A further notice will be given soon of a move to raise funds for the above purpose, in this locality.

—Professor O. S. Pratt, the horse educator, well known all over Canada, died of typhoid fever at Derby Line, Vermont, on Wednesday evening.

—The revenue of the Intercolonial Railway for September was $118,449.40 against $103,-544.94 for the same month last year, showing an increase of $14,904.46.

—The Windsor Hotel, Montreal, has been leased furnished for ten years to Mr. James Worthington, President of the Syndicate, at $40,000 a year.

—In Port Huron on the 17th inst, two children belonging to a family named Pritchlaff, of Sarnia, were fatally scalded by the contents of a boiler, which fell off the stove, being precipitated over them. They survived the injuries but a brief period.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Improvements Made During the Summer.

THE ADDITIONS AND THEIR EXTENT.

The establishment at Belleville of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was an event of importance to the town, and of much greater significance to the afflicted class whose educational disabilities it was intended to remove. Owing to the careful selection made by the Government of the Principal and teachers, whose skill and energy in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them has been all that could be desired, the Institution has served well the purpose for which it was established. Not only have the pupils received a careful and thorough training in the literary course laid down for them, but by the erection of workshops the male pupils have been given instructions in several useful trades, and so more thoroughly fitted to become useful members of society, whilst the female pupils have also been carefully instructed in such occupations as are fitted to their sex. The Institution as its merits have become more and more widely known as the years have rolled on, has increased in popularity as the efficiency of its course of instruction became a very powerful recommendation. In addition, the Legislature did a wise thing rendering its benefits of more general application, so that as a final result the building which had been erected in the expectation that it would suffice to supply the requirements of the Province for a generation, for some two years or more was actually found, within five years of its opening, to be too small to accommodate the pupils who thronged to it from all parts of the country. This is a gratifying fact, in the sense that it shows that the management of the Institution has been such as to secure public confidence, and to attract to it all but a very few of the deaf mutes of school age in the Province. Feeling that, in order to maintain the efficiency of the Institution, an enlargement of its borders was necessary, Dr. Palmer the Principal, persistently urged upon the Government the erection of additional buildings, and being ably supported in his endeavors by Mr. J. W. Langmuir, Inspector of Prisons and Asylums, the Government yielded to these representations, and at the last session of the Legislature placed a sum in the estimates for the required purpose.

Mr. Kivas Tully, architect for the Public Works Department, drew up plans for the required additions and improvements, which being satisfactory, tenders were asked for in May last, and the contract was let to Mr. John Forin, of this town. Work was begun on the 15th of June, and so far has it been advanced that probably within the next two weeks the entire job will be completed.

On Friday last we had the pleasure of going over the works, and what was seen we shall briefly describe.

The visitors turns first to

THE DORMITORY,

a handsome structure to the east of the main building, which is very neat in appearance, the design being pleasing and the structure ornamental yet substantial in appearance. It is of pressed brick, relieved with Toronto white brick, with stone foundation and Mansard roof, slated, with dormer windows and handsome iron crestings. Its dimensions are 28 by 95 feet, and three stories in height. On the ground floor are the Bursar's store room and two sitting rooms for large boys, whilst on the first floor is the hospital for boys, the entrance to which is in the rear, and a large dormitory. The second floor is devoted to the purposes of a dormitory and a sleeping room for the male employees, and on the first and second floors are lavatories and bath rooms. The flooring throughout is of oak, two inches in thickness, and the stairs and stair rails are of the same durable material. Every attention has been paid to comfort, convenience and the adaptibility for the purposes which it is intended to serve in the laying out and erection of this building, the hospital being entirely isolated in case of infectious diseases requiring treatment therein, whilst the interior is well lighted and handsome, and heat will be furnished by steam and fire-places, and gas will be used for lighting purposes. A large iron tank is located on the upper floor, the capacity of which is 2,700 gallons of water, and a cellar underlies the west end of the building. An outhouse 20 by 30 feet completes this portion of the additions.

THE BOILER HOUSE AND LAUNDRY

is next visited. This addition is located in rear of the main structure. It is of brick, with stone foundation, 26 by 54 ft., and, not forming part of the original contract, the work is being done by the Department of Public Works, the male pupils of the Institution performing the wood work, under the direction of the carpenter, Mr. H. Creber. Extensive cellars underlie the whole of this building, in which will be placed three boilers for heating purposes, whilst the remainder of the space will be devoted to coal vaults. The laundry will be fitted with all the latest improvements, such as steam washing machines, mangles, &c. The chimney or smoke stack, which is also of brick, will be one of the prominent objects about the Institution, its height being 70 feet. A covered way leading into the kitchen completes the improvements at this part of the grounds.

THE ADDITION TO THE CHAPEL BUILDING,

to which we next come, is built of pressed brick, 33 by 34 feet, and is two and one-half stories high. A sitting room for girls is on the ground floor, whilst on the first floor is the hospital for girls, two nice bath rooms for the female pupils, and a covered way leading to the Chapel and dining room. Here, as in the dormitory, the floors are of oak two inches thick—strong enough and durable enough, one would think, to last for a generation.

THE PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE.

To the west of the main building is the new residence for the Principal, which is well advanced towards completion. It will be a very pretty and attractive dwelling, the design being what is known as the Italian Villa style, the ornamentation being exceedingly neat, without being too showy or clumsily elaborate. The structure, which is two full stories high, is built of pressed brick, with white brick dressings and arches, bay window, verandah, and balcony. The cornices are very neat, whilst tasteful finials complete the finish. The roof is slate covered. The interior promises to match the exterior in neatness. Entering by the vestibule into a large hall, the drawing room, library, parlor, dining room, kitchen and offices are found to be located on the ground floor. On the upper floor are several chambers and closets, with a bath room supplied with hot and cold water. Every desirable convenience is supplied, and the residence promises to be comfortable and elegant. The floors are particularly well laid, this part of the work being worthy of special mention. The flooring is of pine 1½ inches thick.

WORK IN THE BUILDING.

In addition to the work executed by the contractor, the male pupils have been very usefully employed in the school rooms, where the former wooden partitions (fences they might not inappropriately have been called) have been extended to the ceiling, lathed and plastered. Thus the school rooms have been properly divided, each teacher now having a separate room. In all places where the soft wood floors were wearing out, the male pupils have been engaged in laying hard wood floors, a very useful occupation for them, and one which will be of much benefit in the future.

THE DRAINAGE.

Extending from the dormitory to the Bay, a distance of 1,500 feet, a very large drain has been laid by the contractor, much of the excavation for which had to be blasted out of the solid rock. This drain is of an average depth of 14 feet, and the piping, which is of hard brick, 18 by 27 inches, is laid in water lime and grouted. At present a number of small drains, to connect with the main drain, are being made by the male pupils, under the direction of the Principal. The completion of these drains will make a thorough system of drainage, which has long been needed.

The work has been pushed on vigorously by Mr. Forin, who has certainly done a good job, under the careful superintendence of Mr. Tully. The contractor has had able assistants in Messrs. James Wickett, Thos. Gardner, Wm. Wensley, Thos. Linklater and others. Dr. Palmer has also, Mr. Forin assures us, afforded him every facility in his power to push on the work.

Accommodation will be provided for 250 pupils, which number will ere long be in attendance, as 234 pupils have entered during the first month. It is also a pleasing fact to state in this connection that out of this large number of pupils not one is in hospital, even although very fine hospitals have been provided for an emergency which we trust will never occur within our experience.

These additions and improvements, which cost about $24,000, gave employment to 50 men during their progress. Their completion will very greatly enhance the usefulness and increase the efficiency of the Institution, which now stands amongst the most extensive, and is certainly one of the best conducted on the continent of America.

—Whilst a five year old son of Mrs. Clarke, London, was attempting to get into a waggon, one of his legs was drawn between the wheel and the spring, and he was so fearfully mangled that he died shortly after.

HOME INDUSTRY.

This subject is so well treated in the following article, which we extract from the London *Farmers' Advocate*—an agricultural and strictly non-political journal—that we give it editorial prominence by copying it entire, satisfied that the utterance of such a journal must have weight with those who are not influenced by party journals. Our contemporary says:—

"Never was the importance of home industry more conclusively proved than it has been during the past year. In the United States and Canada, as well as in England, has the fact been more fully established that the wealth of nations is to be reckoned, not so much by the number of millionaires and the hoarded gold, as by the numbers employed and in receipt of fair, remunerative wages. The hive that has in it an undue proportion of drones must be weak, no matter how fair appearances may be. Drones must be fed on the product of the labors of the industrious and frugal. It is not enough for Canadians that our country raises and exports large quantities of raw produce. 'Tis true this is employment to some, but to only a few of those to whom agriculture and shipping afford the means of acquiring a competence. We should for instance, manufacture more linen and woolen clothes.

"Our neighbors south of the line are pretty well aware of the importance of home industry; and a great party there spare no exertion to stimulate the producing capacity of the country to its utmost. From the *American Miller* we take the following extract indicating their policy: "The wheat crop of the United States were estimated last year at 246 millions of bushels, of which the eight States of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, and Kansas produced 176 millions. Our exports for the year 1876 were upwards of 55 millions of bushels, of which upwards of 42 millions of bushels went to Great Britain, while our corn exports for the same year only were nearly 50 millions of bushels, Great Britain taking the same amount of that as of wheat. Leaving 20 millions of bushels for seed, the millers of the United States must have manufactured the past year about 38 million barrels of flour, of which were exported 4 million barrels. *If we had manufactured the 55 millions of bushels of wheat we exported into barrel flour, it would have made over 12 millions of barrels, given employment to at least 10,000 men, and supported 40,-000 or 50,000 people.* Three-quarters of these men would be employed in getting out cooper stock and in making barrels."

In order to promote the prosperity of the Dominion the great aim of our Legislature should be to provide, as far as possible, remunerative employment for every man who is able and willing to work. To this, first, due support and encouragement should be given to our manufactures, that Canada may be self-supporting, and second, in any commercial treaty the great object to be attained should be to extend the market not merely for the raw produce of our fields, mines and forests, but for such commodities as would give most employment to our industrious fellow-countrymen. Let our exports not be merely wheat and barley, wool, flax and ores—let them rather be meat, butter, cheese, linens, woolen cloths, agricultural implements and cabinet work. Let our great aim be to promote home industry and prove ourselves worthy in every respect of the great empire of which we are proud to call ourselves a part, who, in like manner, fostered every branch of home industry till convinced (whether rightly or not) that fostering was no longer needed.

"The *Colonial Farmer* says: 'Lately, when at Van Buren, we were shown the buildings which were erected for a starch factory there, and were told that $40,000 would be paid out for potatoes for the use of this factory this fall. This money will be distributed amongst the farmers living within ten miles of the village and is an entirely new source of income to them—not a substitute for one which they have heretofore enjoyed.'

"'If,' he says, 'the Government was to collect and disseminate information which would show the farmers what are the productions of farms for which there is the most certain demand, much would be gained. To do this experiment may be necessary. Take the article of starch. Perhaps correspondence would not conclusively settle the matter; but it would be an easy matter to buy a quantity of Aroostook starch and ship it to England or other places where there may be a demand for it, and after it has been tried by the consumers of such starch the question of profit in the manufacture could be settled to a certainty. The introduction of starch factories into New Brunswick would work a revolution in agriculture. Increase the potato crop, and if the experience of other places is any criterion, you decrease the buckwheat and increase the wheat crop. Almost as a matter of course comes an increase of live stock, which means better farming and richer farms. An active cash demand for produce will lead to the proper appreciation of agriculture as a department of industry, that is, to the establishment of the wealth of the country upon its true basis."

News Condensed.

—The story of a threatened Afghan war is contradicted from London.

—Typhoid fever is very prevalent at the Toronto hospital just now.

—In Woolwich, typhoid fever is causing severe ravages.

—Diptheria is very prevalent in the vicinity of Epping and Owen Sound.

—Most of the mills in New Brunswick have stopped working, having no logs on hand.

—Wild rasp berries, second crop, were sold on the Montreal market on the 18th inst.

—It is rumored that Hon. Mr. Blake intends to establish a Dominion constabulary force.

—A private letter from Havana says that there is no foundation for the recent rumors of the speedy conclusion of peace.

—Several building in Kincardine, including the office of the *Review*, were burned on the 18th inst. Loss $16,000.

—During the three months ending the 1st inst., 19 failures have occurred in Nova Scotia. Liabilities, $94,000; assets, $40,000.

—A young man named McLeish, East Williams, while working in his father's barn, was impaled on a pitchfork.

—One hundred and forty persons were killed and wounded during a recent riot in a Russian town.

—The Clyde ship-builders have determined on a look-out in consequence of a demand by their employees for increased wages.

—Colonel Charles Panet, advocate, one of Quebec's oldest citizens, died on the 15th inst., aged 80 years.

—A printer named Armstrong was run over by the Sarnia train at London, Ont., on the 12th inst., and killed.

—The *London Gazette* of October 2nd contains the following:—"Major General Sir E. Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., to be Lieut.-General."

—A new insect is reported at work on the fall wheat in Middlesex, and in the Township of Adelaide a murrain exists among the cattle.

—The Pope will appoint five or six Cardinals at the Consistory to be held at Christmas.

—All the Canadian Pacific Railway survey parties on this side of the Rocky Mountains have returned for the winter.

—The first exportation of wheat from Manitoba to Europe was made this week, a car load being consigned to a Glasgow firm.

—Another contractor on the Lachine canal has absconded from Montreal with money belonging to the workingmen.

—A building has been erected near Brigham Young's grave for the shelter of a party of men who keep a continual guard over it day and night.

—The common jail of Halton having become insecure, the county jail of Peel will be used for the custody of prisoners from Halton on and after the 18th inst.

—The water in the Napanee river has been so low that the oldest inhabitant does not remember the like. Every mill along its banks has been stopped.

—Ormond, the Gloucester man, who was convicted of having an illicit still in his possession, has been fined $500, and sent to jail for six months.

—A telegram from Halifax says: A French brigantine was wrecked on the 1st inst., six miles north-east of Cape Race. Out of a crew of nine only one was saved.

—The water in the St. Lawrence is now so extraordinarily low that the line boats dare not run but one rapid, the Long Sault, and consequently their time of making the trip is much prolongued.

—The Ottawa City Council has passed a resolution permitting the Mayor, Mr. Waller, to retain that position until the end of his term, although he was recently appointed Registrar of the County of Carleton.

—The President of the Cuban Chambers and the insurgent Secretary of War were killed during a recent engagement with the Spanish troops.

—The Hudson Bay Co., has placed a steel steamer on the Saskatchewan and built a tramway over the portage between Lake Winnipeg and the navigable water of that river.

—The name of the young lady who committed suicide at Niagara Falls, on the 15th inst., was Miss J. Schofield, of Woodstock, Ont. She was formerly operator in a telegraph office, Toronto.

—The caisson containing Cleopatra's needle was abandoned off Cape Finisterre during a gale one Sunday night. In attempting to rescue the men on the caisson the mate and five of the crew of the *Olga*, which was towing the caisson, were lost.

—Portland (Me.) harbor last Sunday was filled with small fish, evidently herring, which were pursued by a large number of whales, measuring thirty or forty feet in length. At one time three whales were seen blowing at once.

—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company have paid for sixty-five of the eighty-one lives lost at the Ashtabula disaster, at a rate averaging $5,000 apiece. The most expensive life sacrificed cost the Company $9,000, and a newly married couple were appraised at only $5,000.

Tomatoes and Corn.—In a baking dish put a layer of tomatoes about an inch in depth (either fresh or canned), and on top a few pieces of butter, and a small portion of salt and pepper; then a layer of corn the same in depth, alternating with corn and tomatoes until the dish is nearly full, finishing with grated bread-crumbs and seasoning. Cover the dish closely, and place in a moderate oven for half an hour; uncover, and bake half an hour longer, with the fire a little hotter. In winter, when the variety of vegetables is so limited, this will be found quite an addition.

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Wit and Humour.

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